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PRAVDA POLITICAL OBSERVER DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

LD170630 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Talk on International Topics" by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, PRAVDA politial observer -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We are already into the third week of the second year of the 11th 5-year plan. Every day the newspapers report how our plans, drawn up in conformity with the basic guidelines for economic and social development for 1981-85 and for the period until 1990 and passed by the 26th CPSU Congress, are being implemented. In a message of greetings to the Soviet people transmitted by the media on New Year's Eve, our party's Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers declared firmly and decisively: Two aims have been and remain supreme for us -- communist construction and the preservation of peace on earth. These aims are indissoluble, and although the past year, 1981, has not been an easy one for us, although things have not been straightforward and the development of the international situation has been alarming, our socialist power, together with the fraternal states, confidently continued to make progress toward these indissoluble aims.

The exciting juncture of two centuries is already beginning to show on the horizon -- the transition from the 20th to the 21st centuries, the year 2000. And in anticipation of this date, our plans are dictated by a firm and unshakeable determination to enter the third millenium in conditions of peace and to ensure a confident advance in the economy and stable security not only for ourselves and our children, but for our grandchildren and great-grandchildren. It is this determination that dictates the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th party congress. It is based, as was stressed at the congress, not on preparations for war which condemn peoples to the senseless squandering of their material and spiritual health, but on the consolidation of peace. That is the guideline for the future.

Natually every one of us is now contrasting this precise and clear purpose with what is currently being done and said in the United States and the states which make up the North Atlantic military bloc. The letters which you send us increasingly voice understandable anxiety about what is currently being said and done there. For instance, here is what Captain Boykov, first class, retired, a Muscovite, writes: In 1981 we all distinctly saw how insolently and maliciously the U.S. imperialists are behaving, and you automatically wonder what 1982 is going to be like. It seems to be the case, Comrade Boykov continues, that Washington just refuses to realize that the eighties are not the late forties or even the early fifties when the NATO bloc possessed a superiority in strength. Now there is an approimately equal balance of forces between the socialist and capitalist states, this war veteran writes, and the only sensible policy in these circumstances is one based on the principle of equality and equal security. It is time the U.S. administration realized this.

A very large number of viewers express themselves in the same vein. For instance -- Comrade (Fadeyev) from Valgussy, Ulyanovskaya Oblast, (Gulak) from Nezhino, (Andryushin) from Balaklava, (Sharapov) from Kansk, (Reznichenko) from Novomoskovsk, (Nazarov) from Moscow, (Soldvev) from Konstromskaya Oblast (Arakcheyeva) from the village of (Krupskaya) in Kazhstan, and other comrades.

Many of you ask about how the aggressive foreign policy course of the United States is being shaped, who there has an interest in this policy, what it is costing America and what its consequences are for Americans themselves. It seems to me that these questions merit discussion so let's get straight to it.

You will recall, of course, comrades, that all the U.S. leaders which have succeeded each other have, with extremely rare exceptions, maintained a very hostile stand toward us for almost the entire period since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1918. A U.S. expeditionary corps even took part in armed struggle against our country by supporting the Whites.

It was only during World War II that necessity compelled Washington to cooperate with us in the struggle against German fascism and Japanese militarism. But even then far-reaching military plans were being hatched against the Soviet Union. As early as May 1945, when Hitler's Wehrmacht had already been routed and the war against Japan was still continuing in the Pacific theater, the then U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes, declared at a meeting with scientists working in the strictest secrecy on the development of the atomic bomb -- and I quote: The atomic bomb is not needed to smash Japan but to put pressure on the Russians. And he immediatly explained: The new weapon would make Russia more compliant and the United States the arbiters of the destinies of all countries and peoples. Mark you, comrades -- all countries and peoples.

This is the purpose for which the United States condemned the populations of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to an agonizing death. Seeing Colonel Tibbets off on his fateful flight to Hiroshima on the night of 5-6 August 1945 -- you can see Tibbet's on your screens now; he is seated in the cockpit of his bomber named Enola Gay after his mother -- was Spaatz, head of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, who said to Tibbets: Colonel, I remind you once again that this mission is a mark of special trust. With time your name will be immortalized in the chronicles of our country. And in his blessing to the crew, Captain (Dawney), the Air Force chaplain, solemnly spoke the words: Almighty God, you hear the prayers of those who love you. I ask you to be with those who tonight dare fly to the heights of your skies. We know that today and for all time we are under your protection. Amen.

In giving the order to atomic bombs to be used against Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Truman, the U.S. president at the time, knew that there was no military need for it. He was counting on intimidating not the Japanese but the Soviet Union, which did not yet possess atomic weapons, and on facilitating the far-reaching U.S. plans for seizing power over the world. The U.S. leaders set about implementing this far-reaching scheme immediatly after the war. They acted very presumptuously. Their calculation was very simple: They believed that having suffered enormous losses during the war, the Soviet Union would be in no condition to oppose them, and that the Western European states -- both the former allies and the former enemies of the United States -- would submit without particular resistance. They would have no choice, it was thought.

Here, comrades, is an important testimony regarding this. It comes from an American political observer who enjoyed great prestige in the West, the late Walter Lippmann. The United States, he wrote, seemed at that time all-powerful. It had a nuclear monopoly and incomparable wealth and economic power. At that time American might and American capabilities were so great that they were literally intoxicating. It was then, Lipmann pointed out, that the grandiose idea arose that the whole world was a sphere of vital U.S. interests which should be defended by force of arms. And yet, as you know, that grandiose idea suffered a scandalous failure. Our people were able by their heroic toil to restore the country's war-torn economy in an unprecedently short time. Around us, the popular democracies, having arisen from the ruins of the old regimes which had collaborated with Hitler, took the path of building socialism and rallied together. The North Atlantic military bloc that had been put together by the United States and its allies in Western Europe in 1949 was confronted by the Warsaw Treaty Organization which had been set up in answer to it. The correlation of forces between the United States and the Warsaw Treaty Organization was rapidly becoming equal. The collapse of the colonial empires of the Western powers brought in its train the emergence in Asia and Africa of a whole constellation of independent nonaligned states. In that new situation, the United States found itself forced reluctantly to start considering that reality.

So in 1972-75 the realization that things had changed compelled the U.S. leaders at the time to undertake quite a number of important steps toward normalizing relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Thus began the period of relaxation of tension that was a feature of the seventies. But even at that time, comrades, intensive work was going on in the secret laboratories of the United States. Scientists of the U.S. military-industrial complex were feverishly creating more and more new types of weapons in the hope of gaining a lead once more and securing for themselves a dominate role in the world arena.

Already under President Carter, the notorious muscular character -- as they call it there -- of U.S. policy was beginning to be revived. Although in his 1976 election campaign Carter had promised the voters that he would reduce military expenditures by $5-7 billion, once he had been elected president he, in fact, not only did not reduce the military budget, but immediately began increasing it.

Reagan, who took over from Carter in 1980, intensified the arms race even more. What for? No sooner had he settled into the White House than Reagan, on 15 February 1980, put his cards on the table in a speech to students. We, he said, are a country that believes in strength -- the most powerful country on earth militarily, politically and economically. Our country, Reagan continued, must be the leader. I have begun using the term leader. We must be the leader. We are strong, Reagan repeated again and again, and feel so confident that we can do things that others cannot allow themselves to do. We are the strongest country and we can step out and take action. We do not go in for secrecy. Let the whole world know what we intend to do.

As you see, the new U.S. President did not mince words. He assumed he could do as he liked. But what he did not take into account was that the NATO allies of the United States had, during the years of detente, regained their breath and established normal, mutually beneficial relations with the socialist countries which came in very handy for them in a period of mounting economic crisis. And they by no means relished the prospect of going back to the time of the cold war. For this reason, the new U.S. political course has met with a certain amount of opposition within NATO.

This was very frankly discussed on 7 January by the well-known American political observer James Reston in the New York TIMES. Reston said the Reagan administration is encountering difficulties in its relations with enemies and allies because it thinks it can make the whole world -- both its own country and others -- dance to its own tune. Nevertheless, the American military-industrial complex has decided to go all out, disregarding both the ever-increasing resistance of the people and the positions of the countries that are allies of the United States.

Incidentally friends, many comrades ask in their letters: What is the American military-industrial complex? Here is my answer. Essentially, it is a close alliance of the monopolies engaged in the manufacture of arms and the generals of the U.S. Defense Department -- the Pentagon as it is most often called. As you see on the screen, the Pentagon is a vast five-cornered building housing the U.S. Defense Department. There are now about 25,000 American companies and establishments -- contractors to the Defense Department -- working for the Pentagon. To that must be added more than 100,000 subcontractors carrying out orders for those companies, but the greater part of military production is concentrated in the hands of the main whales, so to speak, of this bloody business.

By cost about 70 percent of all Pentagon orders go to just 100 large corporations, 30 of which carry out about half of all those orders. Those orders are extraordinarily profitable -- the generals, after all, are not paying out of their own pockets but from the treasury -- at the expense of the taxpayer on whose shoulders the whole enormous burden of the continuously growing military expenditure is laid.

You may remember my telling you once comrades that the present U.S. administration plans to spend 1.5 trillion in the next 5 years on upgrading armaments as they now call it. It is a monstrous sum, is it not, 1.5 trillion? And a great many of you expressed your indignation on that same occasion at such a truly senseless expenditure of resources on arms production.

Among those who expressed outrage on this subject were Comrades (Malkov Opalikha) in Moskovskaya Oblast; (Yezheva) of Glazov in the Udmurt ASSR; (Gitel) of Nikolayev; (Guzeyevich) of Moscow; (Kozina) from the village of Veselaya Roshcha, Omskaya Oblast; a group of students from Tadzhik Lenin State University from Dushanbe; and pupils at the secondary school in Yavorovskiy Rayon, Lvovskaya Oblast, who held a conference of young peace campaigners and adopted an appeal to the progressive youth of the West, calling on them to fight still more actively against the arms race.

But it turns out comrades that even $1.5 trillion is not enough for the military-industrial complex -- l'appetit vient en mangeant -- as they say. Here's what the newspaper Washington POST reported on 8 January. Listen to this. Leading Pentagon officials, it writes, were warned yesterday that the plan proposed by Reagan for upgrading America's armaments, as envisaged by the joint chiefs of staff, may cost $750 billion more than the sum earmarked by the government over the next 5 years. The sum of $1.5 trillion, the Washington POST reported, is insufficient to carry out Reagan's defense program in the form in which it is laid out in a secret instruction circulated to the armed forces on behalf of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. End of quote.

Thus the corporations engaged in arms production are now asking not for $1.5 trillion, but for $2.25 trillion. If their demand is satisfied, they will receive even more fabulous profits at the expense of the further ruin of the working people of the United States and of the increasing disruption of the non-military sectors of the American economy. Recently employees of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences compared the profits of six leading military-industrial firms in the United States and six leading American firms dealing with non-military orders. What emerged?

The volume of sales of their output is almost the same, but the profit level of the military-industrial firms turned out to be 57 percent higher than that of the non-military ones. That is the key to the whole thing. It is easy to understand after all that weapons are becoming increasingly complex and prices are rising at a dizzy speed. Just look at these comparative figures, comrades: On the left is the cost of different types of weapons during World War II and on the right is the cost of their descendants, so to speak, vastly more complex and expensive today.

Here we have a fighter plane. In World War II a fighter plane cost between $55-90,000 while today a new and vastly more powerful airplane of this type costs between $6.8 - 20.4 million. Or take a bomber. In World War II a bomber cost between $220-680,000 while now every B-52, for instance, costs $7.9 million -- almost $8 million. And each of the extremely complex B-1 planes which the United States in now putting into production is to cost quite tremendous amounts of money -- $101.7 million -- and that is just for one plane.

Take an aircraft carrier. In World War II the Pentagon paid the military-industrial monopolies between $55-90 million for one. Today the latest aircraft carrier, the Nimitz, cost the Defense Department $640 million. The Pentagon is going to have to pay $2 billion for the aircraft carrier Dwight Eisenhower which the Americans are currently building.

Even rifles are getting absurdly expensive. In World War II the Pentagon paid contractors $30-60 for every rifle while now it pays $150. And so on and so forth. Bear in mind at the same time comrades that annually one-tenth of all military hardware becomes obsolescent and has to be replaced with improved equipment. Imagine what a gold mine this is for the military-industrial monopolies which are making a fortune out of the arms race. And what do they care, for instance, that the money spent by the Pentagon on the acquisition of one F-14 fighter could be used to build nine schools, or that the cost of one of their missiles is equivalent to the cost of five hospitals?

In an attempt to somehow justify this truly crazy waste of resources on the arms race, the propaganda services of the U.S. administration usually adduce two arguments.

First, they say, in an attempt at obfuscation, that they need this expenditure to save themselves from the Soviet threat. But if they are so afraid of us, why are they so opposed to the adoption of Soviet proposals for the reduction of armaments.

Second, they say that orders from the Defense Department guarantee jobs for those who would otherwise join the ranks of the unemployed. But one asks oneself once again what is preventing factory owners currently making weapons from switching their production capacities to the manufacture of goods needed by the population. No, nothing can in any way justify the crazy arms race as a result of which colossal mountains of weapons designed for the mass annihilation of people are growing ever higher. Only the shareholders of the companies involved in chis truly criminal business are happy. Their profits are climbing.

And here, comrades, is the reverse side of this process expressed in a few figures. You can see them in front of you now. These are the really gloomy results of 1981 for the capitalist countries. They were compiled by our ZA RUBEZHOM weekly. I shall read them. The third deep recession in the past 10 years. Twenty-five million people unemployed -- in 1980 there were just 19 million. The average inflation rate -- that is, the drop in the value of money and the rise in prices -- was 12.8 percent. A total of $225 billion was allocated for the arms race by NATO last year.

On the eve of the new year, on 31 December, Robert de Grassi and David Wall, employees of the American Council for Economic Priorities, had an article published in the New York TIMES in which they wrote: In working on the draft budget for the 1983 fiscal year, President Reagan should not forget that the buildup of military potential which the present administration is carrying out will cause serious harm to the economy, which will be felt for decades. But President Reagan paid no attention to this warning. In an interview with a group of journalists before the new year, he declared demonstratively: I have a very good -- do you hear, very good -- impression of the past year, and I hope it will be the same for the forthcoming year.

Was it long ago that Ronald Reagan was promising voters during the election campaign to put in order the finances of the U.S. Government by 1984 and to do away with the chronic and constantly growing budget deficit? Today this promise -- just like many others -- has been forgotten. As the New York TIMES wrote on 12 December, 3 months ago the budget deficit for the 1982 fiscal year -- the fiscal year in the United States starts on 1 October of the previous year -- was planned to be $43.1 billion. Now it is quite officially planned to increase this deficit to a record $109 billion. And that is not all.

According to the New York TIMES, a further increase in the budget deficit is already being planned for next year, 1983, to $152 billion, while there is to be a further increase in 1984 to $162 billion. So there is a further rise in inflation ahead, a further rise in the cost of living and a further economic slump and growth in unemployment. But the President, as you can see, has a "very good" impression of the affairs of his state.

At the same time, fresh manifestations are coming to light all the time of clear trouble not just in the economy but also in the life of American society, trouble engendered by continually growing unemployment.

Bourgeois ideologists are now describing their young people as a lost generation, which will continue to be unable to find a place in life. And so the shortsighted policies of the leaders of the capitalist countries, above all the United States, which set above all other things the task of gaining world supremacy with the help of the notorious position of strength, are bommeranging against their own society, hitting young people particularly hard, those young people who, one would have thought, are destined to take the place of their elders. And attempts are being made there to justify all this, as is correctly noted in a letter by Comrade (Novina) from Khotkovo in Moskovskaya Oblast, by nonsensical references to an alleged military threat from the Soviet Union.

It was noted at our party's 26th congress that the state of relations at this point in time between the United States and the Soviet Union and the acuteness of international problems in need of resolution dictate the necessity of a dialogue between us at all levels, and of the most active kind at that. A statement in the report of our party's Central Committee said: We are ready to talk. Just under 11 months have passed since then, but only comparatively recently did talks begin in Geneva between Soviet and U.S. representatives.

The question of the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons based in Europe is being discussed there. In your letters many of you welcome these talks but at the same time you exhibit a natural caution aroused by a whole series of statements by the U.S. leaders to the effect that these talks will be unusually long and very likely fruitless. Comrade (Brazhnikou) from Tula asks: What do such statements by the representatives of the U.S. administration mean?

The question is: What were their intentions, after all, when they sat down at the conference table? Was it simply to kill time while their Pershing and cruise missiles were being completed and in order to subsequently announce that the Soviet Union was displaying an uncooperative attitude and that the Americans had no alternative but to deploy these missiles in Europe?

Comrade (Chikalina) from Domodedov in Moskovskaya Oblast sharply criticises the proposal of President Reagan -- widely publicised in the West -- on the so-called zero option -- the essence of which we discussed in detail in our last talk. I remind you that this proposal envisages the removal of all Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe while the U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in this area -- the so-called forward-based weapons -- would remain intact. Comrade (Chikalina) states quite reasonably: This is the same as proposing that we surrender.

Comrade Rodionov from Tambov expresses the same view. He asks: Does Reagan seriously feel that our country could treat its defense capabilities in such a way -- liquidate its medium-range nulcear missile potential while the United States keeps its forward-based weapons, and France and Britain keep their nuclear weapons.

Comrade (Timakov) from Chirchik, Uzbekistan, asks the question thusly: What would the U.S. President say if we proposed the removal of all of his medium-range nuclear weapons already deployed in Europe and that ours be left intact. International problems should be resolved in a serious way and not in a way where all types of ruses designed to fool the public are sought.

Comrades (Koklev) from the village of Pogunevits, Kostromskaya Oblast; (Zhuravlyev) from Tashkent; Moscovites (Gordeyev) and (Kulinkin); Buchenko from Uralsk; (Sharapov) from Kansk; (Kostin) from Krasnodar; (Orlov) from Shcherepovets; (Dvorovski) from Kemerovo; (Tishschenko) from (Kupersk-Kharkov); (Tatarkin) from Kuybyshev; (Pudnikov) from Krasnoyarsk and almost 50 other viewers express more or less the same view.

Judging from your letters, Comrade Brezhnev's replies to questions from the U.S. NBC television company -- which were published in the newspaper of 22 December -- aroused a wide response. This was especially true concerning his reply to the question of whether he shares the concern over the threat of confrontation -- that is, the dangerous and strained opposition between East and West that represents enormous danger, including the possibility of war.

We remind you that Leonid Ilich replied: I do, but I would formulate the question in a different way. What must be done to prevent confrontation? And here is my answer, he said: It is important that governments and statesmen fully realize that peace and confidence in tomorrow are the main things for all people on earth. And, of course, it is even more important that this be implemented in the practical policy of states. It is necessary to cool the perilous heat of the spiraling arms race. It is necessary to defuse tension, eliminate the dangerous seats of crisis situations, renounce the policy of the senseless arms race, return to the path of normal relations between states, mutual respect, understanding and consideration of each other's legitimate interests.

It is necessary to handle in a serious and business-like way questions of restricting and reducing armaments. All this combined will help avert the threat of a nuclear war.

Have the U.S. leaders heard this statement of the leader of our party? How are they going to reply? The immediate future will tell.

Talks in Geneva, as you know, were renewed on Tuesday, 12 January. One must note however that literally on the eve -- on Monday, 11 January -- a special session of the U.S. and NATO foreign ministers took place in Brussels where a document dictated by U.S. Secretary of State Haig was approved. This document, as was stated in the TASS statement which you heard on television on January 13, is a mockery of the most sacred norms of international rights. Artificially dramatizing the situation around Poland and generating tension, the authors of this document are obviously striving to poison the international climate even more and are causing the deterioration of the atmosphere for East-West dialogue.

It is not accidental, comrades, that in the Brussels NATO document there are hints that if the situation in Poland does not develop in the way it wants it to, the United States, you see, may block the negotiations on the most important issues, including the issue of arms limitation.

The TASS statement calmly says to that -- just to remind you: Those who resort to such threats should learn the simple truth that the capitalist countries need an end to the arms race and the prevention of war, first of all nuclear war, no less than the Soviet Union and its friends. This is true, certainly, if one is seriously, truly concerned with the future and does not act like venturesome gamblers who are ready to stake everything and rush blindfold into an abyss. To destroy the basis of talks on problems of war and peace, on ending the arms race and first of all on the nuclear missiles would mean to assume grave responsibilities.

As for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they -- as is underlined in the TASS statement -- invariably pursue a continuation and consolidation of detente and peace in Europe and in the world as a whole. They are pursuing and invariably will pursue this policy. Such a course of our policy formed by the 26th party congress is actively supported by our people.

Comrade (Isakova) from Chapayevsk, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, said very well in her letter: We, the succeeding generation, are calm because the brilliant thoughts of our Lenin party, together with the righteousness of its ideas, are with us. The party is very correctly and wisely carrying out its reasonable policy of peaceful cooperation and friendship among the peoples of the world. This policy of truth and reason is like rock and granite -- insurmountable for the enemies of peace.

Allow me, comrades, with these calm and sure words from a Russian woman from Chapayevsk to conclude today's talk.

U.S., SOVIET DELEGATIONS MEET FOR ARMS TALKS

LD151356 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 15 Jan, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe was held here today.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE ON U.S. POLICY

LD171654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 17 Jan 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, political observer with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator in the international department of all-union radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello there, esteemed comrades! Soviet peaceful initiatives, which are meeting with growing support in different countries, and the coordinated foreign policy in different countries, and the coordinated foreign policy of the states of the socialist community, are acquiring especial topicality in the present exacerbated international situation caused by the actions of the forces of imperialist reaction and militarism, which have embarked on the path of destroying the foundations of detente. The Reagan administration, urged on by the militarist circles of big business, is coming out with an increasing number of political steps fraught with the further exacerbation of the world situation. Evidence of this is provided by the provocative campaign over the events in Poland which is being fanned in the West. This campaign cannot be described as anything other than crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and a mockery of the most sacred norms of interstate relations.

NATO Polish Policy

This was quite patently revealed in the statement published by the ministers of foreign affairs of the NATO countries on 11 January. Among other things, they demanded a repeal of martial law in Poland and the freeing of internees, something which in essence amounts to a demand that the process of the normalization of the situation which was begun inside the country should be halted and that hands of Solidarity extremists and of the agents of Western special services from antisocialist groupings should be untied.

It is well known, as is noted by the TASS statement on this matter, which as met with broad support in the world, that the U.S. administration is the initiator of the whole of this shameful farce. Its hand can be detected both in the brazen distortion of the facts and the high-handed tone.

[Kornilov] I should like to add the following point. In their desire to somehow justify their insolent interference in Polish affairs, the United States and the NATO countries are putting out different variations on the theme that martial law was allegedly introduced in Poland under pressure from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and that the Soviet Union is allegedly involved in the present development of the situation in Poland. This is a fabrication from start to finish.

[Ariyevich] I should like in this regard to quote Jozef Czyrek, the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, who visited Moscow this week. Martial law, he said, was introduced by decision of the supreme organ of state in full conformity with the Polish Constitution. Everything that is happening in Poland, the minister stressed, is the purely internal, national affair of Poles, and nobody else has the right to, nor should, interfere in their decisions and actions. The decision on martial law was dictated by the stern necessity of preventing bloodshed and civil war, of protecting the vital interests of the Polish nation and defending socialism against the counterrevolutionary threat. And it is precisely this that does not suit Washington and its partners, who have been supporting and encouraging antisocialist forces in Poland to overthrow the existing system.

[Kornilov] The TASS statement puts it well in this connection. It cites an apt saying which, as is well known, is current among many peoples. Addressing this to the organizers of the conspiracy against People's Poland, the TASS statement says that they will as soon be able to see the fulfillment of their schemes as they can see their own ears.

Strength of Socialism

[Ariyevich] And they generally want to exert pressure on socialism, and to shake the position of the USSR and the other socialist countries on the European and world arena. They are frightened by the strengthening of socialism, whose international position rests on the existing alignment of forces in Europe and the world, and is guaranteed by the strength of the socialist community.

[Lomeyko] Yes, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, I agree with that appraisal of the situation. After all, if one gets rid of all the colorful rhetorical flourishes in which Uncle Sam is now clothing himself when coming out onto the arena of world politics, then one can see fear behind all the verbiage. It is pure naked fear for their future, fear of socialism. And it is not that someone is threatening imperialism, including its main support, Yankee imperialism, with war or force. The myth of the Soviet threat or the threat of communism has not been merely invented, but has been consciously thought up so as to cover up, justify and camouflage what I would call a basic animal fear of the pillars of imperialism, of all contemporary Morgans, Rockefellers, Duponts and other inheritors of the financial-industrial empire, the fear of the inevitable decay of the world of capital and the growth of the power of the new socialist world.

[Kornilov] In a few days' time, on 21 January, it will be a year since the present administration came to power in the United States. If we analyze this year from the point of view of the U.S. economy we see that the result of the administration's year in power is a sharp worsening of the crisis, the swift growth of unemployment and inflation, the cutting of the social programs, and a further worsening of the material position of the population.

[Lomeyko] For three decades already, the economy of the socialist countries has been developing at a stable rate, outstripping the growth of the capitalist countries. From 1950 to 1980, the total national income of CEMA countries increased almost eight times, whereas in the developed capitalist countries it less than quadrupled. In the CEMA countries, industrial production increased more than 12 times during these 30 years, and in the developed capitalist states about 4 times. During the last 10 years, therefore, industrial production in countries of the socialist community grew almost three times faster than in the countries of the EEC.

But what does this mean? It means that already today, the CEMA countries have outstripped all the EEC states and the United States taken together in the production of oil, iron ore and other important products. Today CEMA countries also surpass EEC countries in the production of any types of goods per capita of the population, although in 1970 they lagged behind them in this. If one takes such a vitally important question in our time as the ensuring of energy supplies, the countries of the socialist community, as a result of their own production and deliveries within the community, satisfy about 90 percent of their demand for oil, whereas EEC countries' self-sufficiency in oil does not exceed 11 percent.

Under the conditions of the world energy and raw materials crisis, this is yet another, relatively new, but extremely painful source of fear for the future. This fear is deepened by the fact that more and more developing countries, ex-colonies and suppliers of raw materials, are choosing the socialist path. This means that more and more new, independent states are refusing to give away their vital life forces to decrepit giants for peanuts. This, better than any words, proves the attraction of socialism which prevails by force of its example.

U.S. Interference

[Ariyevich] Interfering in the affairs of the socialist countries, the U.S. administration is trying to hide this arbitrary action with references to the Helsinki Final Act. These references are usually totally unsubstantiated.

They are not backed up by conclusions or specific clauses from the document and this is simply because the clauses of the Final Act are not only against interference in others' affairs, which the United States is carrying out on an ever greater scale, but proclaim something completely different. So as not to copy this unsubstantiated rhetoric, I would like to quote from the Final Act, from Section 6 which is entitled Noninterference in Internal Affairs. Participant states, the Final Act says, will refrain from all interference, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs which are under the internal jurisdiction of another participatory state, irrespective of their mutual relations. They will accordingly refrain from all kinds or armed interference, or threats of such interference against another participant state. They will in the same way, under all circumstances, refrain from any other act of military or political, economic or other coercion aimed at subordinating to their own interests the exercising by other participant states of their sovereign rights, and so ensuring for themselves superiority of any kind.

Accordingly, they will, among other things, the Final Act continues, refrain from directly or indirectly aiding terrorist, surversive or other activity aimed at overthrowing the regime of another participant state by force. This is the text of the section of the Final Act on Noninterference in Internal Affairs, which leaves no doubt that it is precisely the United States which is crudely violating its clauses. Artifically dramatizing the situation around Poland and whipping up tention, the United States is clearly aiming at further poisoning the general political climate, and worsening the climate for dialogue between the East and West. At the same time, it aims to hide, to conceal behind all the rumpus, the friction and disagreements it has with its allies whom it is again trying to draw into one line and to align with Washington. It is clear that the consistent policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, aimed at talks, the curtailment of the arms race and the search for mutually acceptable solutions seriously hampers the White House's swollen military programs. Allusions are even made to the fact that the United States could block talks on the most vital problems, including the problem of arms limitation.

Geneva Talks

[Kornilov] In this connection, it is worth mentioning the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons in Europe which recently resumed in Geneva after the New Year break. The importance of these talks for the fate of peace in Europe, and not only Europe, need not be proved. But it is completely obvious that in order to make headway good will and a sincere wish for progress are needed from both sides. But has Washington this wish? We have already mentioned the fact that in a few days, a year will have passed since the present administration came to power in the United States. If one evaluates this year from the point of view of the foreign political activity of this administration one has to say that it is now already clear that they have based their action on a course of crude interference in the affairs of other states and on the use of pressure and blackmail. It is precisely this administration which is responsible for imposing a new round of the arms race and for the breaking down of the policy of detente. And couldn't one say that the statement by Eugene Rostow, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is a continuation of such behavior? Using, I would say, the aggressive jargon of the Beijing hegemonists, he announced that the United States can interrupt the Geneva talks which have been started in order to teach the Soviet Union some kind of lesson. The West European public is seriously worried that the United States, by all accounts, views the Geneva talks only as a means of masking their main aim, that of deploying new missiles on the continent and of breaking the existing parity of forces which obviously serves the maintaining of peace.

[Lomeyko] Incidentally, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, I would like to say that in the present circumstances, the international public is itself becoming one of the most important factors in the struggle for the success of the talks on the limitation of the arms race. At the end of December, participants in the national conference of the Swiss peace movement, at which I was present as a representative of the Soviet Peace Committee, talked of the enthusiastic rise of the antiwar movement in Switzerland. This movement received new impetus as a result of the beginning of the Geneva talks, which we have mentioned. The Swiss, like their neighbors in the European house, welcome the beginning of the talks, linking with them hopes for the prevention of a further nuclear arms race.

When I was talking with members of the Soviet delegation, I had a chance to read the letters that are now pouring in to both the American and the Soviet delegations. And in many of those letters there were not only wishes for the success of the talks, but also the clearly expressed idea that we don't want to wait any longer, we demand immediate and effective talks; we will no longer accept the dragging out of the talks. This is a new element in the modern peace movement because the public has now learned the lesson of the bitter experience of the history of SALT. Scores of activists are collecting signatures for the Swiss peace call against nuclear death, and sending those letters to the United Nations and to the two delegations in Geneva. The aim is to collect 250,000 such signatures by spring this year. In this way, the public itself is keeping a check, as it were, on the negotiations that are in progress.

[Kornilov] Perhaps the conclusion to be drawn from what has been said could be put like this: That those circles in the West, above all in the United States, that are trying by hook or by crook as they say to secure for themselves a military preponderance by resorting to threats and blackmail, would do well to take to heart the simple truth that the capitalist countries need to end the arms race and avert war, above all nuclear war, no less than the Soviet Union and its friends. That is, of course, if they are to be really, seriously concerned about the future, and not be like reckless gamblers, ready to risk everything and plunge, blindfolded, into the abyss. But in this case, the stake would be the destiny and the very life of the peoples and of all mankind, as is emphasized with complete justification in the TASS statement that we've quoted from several times already.

[Ariyevich] To destroy the foundations of talks on problems that the peoples expect us to solve would be to assume a heavy responsibility.

[Kornilov] Undoubtedly.

U.S. Political Ambitions

[Lomeyko] And this is something that all sober-minded and responsible politicians cannot but feel. One can also make a judgment about this, incidentally, by the course and results of the Brussels meeting of the NATO foreign ministers, which we spoke of at the beginning of our conversation. That meeting demonstrated two important phenomena of today's world: On the one hand, the mounting pressure that the United States is bringing to bear on its allies; and, on the other, the growing resistance to that pressure, the unwillingness to demolish the political and economic basis of detente and the mutually beneficial cooperation between East and West. Of course, the European NATO countries cannot entirely ignore the pressure from Washington. For political, military and ideological reasons they are forced to sing in the antisocialist choir conducted by Uncle Sam. But forced is the operative word: It's not what those countries really want. And the reason they don't want it is not that they are partial to socialism, but that their vital interests, politically and economically, speak in favor of detente and cooperation, not cold war. The military factor is quite important here also.

It's clear to any level-headed European politican that the whipping-up of confrontation increases the risk of a military conflict, which, as promised by Washington, will in that case be a nuclear one, and will be played out in the European theater of military operations.

The chairman of the German Social-Democratic Party, Willy Brandt, and the Austrian Chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, and the Greek Prime Minister, Papandreou, and other politicans and statesmen too, have all, in one form or another, condemned the sanctions against Poland and against the other socialist countries. The Americans are now making new efforts to wreck the "gas for pipes" project, under which the Western countries will supply pipes and compressor installations in exchange for gas from the Soviet Union. Washington tried to torpedo that project long ago with the malicious intent of weakening its allies which are at the same time its competitors. Now it is trying to use events in Poland for that purpose. But the FRG and other countries don't want to renounce the agreement. FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff said in a recent speech that the FRG will not break the agreement that it has already concluded with the socialist countries.

[Ariyevich] In Washington's attempts to dictate its own terms to the world there are the obvious inordinate political ambitions of the present masters of the White House, while behind them lurks the dream of American big capital and the military industrial complex of bringing back the bygone days of the worldwide hegemony of U.S. imperialism. But the policy of diktat is coming up against ever-increasing opposition and is being more and more resolutely rebuffed by the world. And in this connexion, I'd like to turn to an article written by the former U.S. assistant secretary of state for public affairs, Hodding Carter, who, judging by some of his utterances, could in no way be counted as belonging to the camp of American doves. Carter published an article in the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL deriding the present policy of the Reagan administration. The wolf in the familiar children's fairy-tale huffed and puffed and blew the house down, he writes. The Reagan government, in its first year in office, has huffed and puffed until it is blue in the face, but unlike the wolf, the president and his men found that it had no effect at all on their opponents. Tough talk led to weak results, or to results that are just the opposite of what was intended. The upshot has been that we've been shown up as fools in some cases, and as dangerously frivolous in others. And, to a large extent, this could be explained by the fact that pious wishes are one thing, and the real world another, Carter continues. The author notes that in the world, things don't happen according to a scenario commissioned by the White House, and that American policy is suffering failures. When we yell like Tarzan in the jungle, he writes, it merely frightens off many of our friends. The illustration of this most worthy of attention is the revival and sensational role of the nuclear disarmament movement in Western Europe. Washington, with its policy of large-scale rearmament, has managed to convince millions of Europeans of the necessity of the opposite. Having discovered that the world doesn't behave in accordance with the simplified slogans of its election campaign, the Reagan government must give them up and stop waving the big stick.

[Kornilov] That's a very characteristic quotation, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. I think one can say with every justification that one of the results of the past year, since the present administration came to power in the United States, is that the imperial ambitions of the United States are clashing more and more with the interests of the overhwleming majority of states.

Haig Middle East Visit

[Ariyevich] And one more confirmation of those imperial ambitions is the present visit of Secretary of State Haig to the Near East. He is trying to regalvanize the Camp David process by getting talks going again between Cairo and Tel Aviv on the so-called autonomy for the Palestinians in the occupied territories. That question reached a deadlock long ago, yet Washington is nevertheless still trying to breath new life into it.

[Kornilov] The U.S. secretary of state has been holding forth in Brussels about some philosophy of freedom, and making a great fuss about his devotion to the creative spirit of civilization. But why, one asks, has he completely forgotten that philosophy once he has set foot in the Near East? Evidently he considers that one can, without difficulty, reconcile that philosophy with such facts as, for example, Tel Aviv's recent decision, taken with the blessing of the United States, to extend the operation of Israeli laws to the Golan Heights which belong to Syria, a decision which is one more manifestation of American-Israeli strategic cooperation.

Haig's lofty phrases about noninterference in the affairs of sovereign countries and devotion to the cause of democracy and freedom are -- and Haig's trip to the Near East confirms this yet again -- nothing more nor less than pure and unadulterated demagogy and hypocrisy. While going on about noninterference and democracy, the rulers of the United States in reality are, both openly and in secret, trying to strangle any attempt by the peoples to determine their own destiny.

U.S. Human Rights Policy

[Lomeyko] Double standards long ago became the norm of Washington's behavior in international relations. In other words, falsity and hypocrisy rub shoulders with imperial arrogance. Washington, in effect, preaches to other countries, while itself behaving like a highwayman. One could cite many examples of such a hypocritical attitude by Washington to various regimes in Europe, Asia and Africa and, of course, in Latin America. Washington regards Latin America generally as its plantation. There Uncle Sam conducts himself like a northern overseer supervising negroes from the south. Remember Chile under Allende, he was a duly elected president, but he was guilty in Washington's eyes simply because he did not obey the White House. And how did it all end?

Senator Church, chairman of the commission which was engaged in investigating the events in Chile, admitted -- and I repeat that this was admitted by an American senator -- that Allende was murdered with CIA assistance. And Pinochet, Stroessner and the other dictators who are obedient friends of the United States have long lives. Or take Somoza, who was supported with bayonets and dollars because Washington needed him; Washington failed to notice this dictator's mass atrocities in Nicaragua. Now that the Sandinistas have come to power the CIA is preparing to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. The Salvadoran junta is Washington's loyal ally, while the struggling people are criminals. Or take the latest events in Haiti, for instance. As soon as the Haitians started protesting against the venal Duvalier regime, Washington declared officially that no change in Haiti could be tolerated and it sent it warships to patrol the coast, but in reality to protect the dictator.

[Ariyevich] It is very revealing that the right to interfere in other people's affairs by attempting to impose one's will on others is claimed precisely by those who besmirch elementary human rights and liberties in their own country, who both overtly and covertly try to stifle any attempt by the peoples to decide their own fate for themselves.

[Kornilov] That is quite true. The rules of the United States, a country from which hypocritical shrieks and howls are currently emanating over imaginary violations of democracy in the socialist states, continually put into top gear the state machine of legalized arbitrariness which they have set up to mercilessly suppress, using every necessary method including force, any manifestations of dissent. Let us recall May 1980, when soldiers from the National Guard literally reduced the campaign against racial discrimination in Miami to a blood-bath. In 1967, police and military units dealt brutally with protestors who were demonstrating in support of equality of rights for blacks in Newark, New Jersey. In Detroit, in the same year, 43 people were killed and more than 2,000 injured in the suppression of disturbances by blacks.

In Los Angeles the punitive forces, including soldiers of the crack 82d Paratroop Division which gained bloody experience during the aggression in Vietnam, killed 34 people and injured around 900.

[Ariyevhich] And do the powers that be in the United States send in soldiers and police just to put down Black disturbances? Regular units, including Marines, are used to break up antiwar demonstrations. At Kent University in 1970, for instance, around 15 participants in a peaceful students' demonstration were killed or injured. These units are used to suppress striking workers and against young people. The bullets of the National Guard, police batons, provocations, mass arrests and blackmail are all brought into play in the United States to maintain a system which suits and favors the ruling class. The recent short shrift given to the rebellious air traffic controllers' union is the latest vivid example of this.

It can thus be said that the crisis situation in the world is also needed by the present American leaders for internal use, so to speak, in order to make the Americans themselves forget the growing economic and social problems of the country, not to mention the latest series of sensational scandals and exposes. This task has become especially pressing in view of the congressional elections due this year.

But the attempts to poison the international atmosphere and to bring about international confrontation are meeting with increasingly resolute resistance and the forces which are opposing these attempts are growing and gaining strength rapidly. The growth of the might and prestige of the socialist community remains one of the most important factors for the preservation of peace. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the TASS statement says, are in favour of the continuation and strengthening of detente and peace on the continent of Europe and in the world as a whole. They are pursuing such a policy and will unvaryingly pursue such a policy.

With that we shall wind up our program and take our leave of you. Thank you for your attention.

AAPSO PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD142014 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi, president of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, prominent Egyptian writer and public figure, has strongly denounced the strategic cooperation agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv and Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights which followed its conclusion.

The Egyptian figure, currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation, held a press conference here today. He stressed that one of the principal tasks of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation is to facilitate in all ways the unity of action of Arab progressive forces opposed to the dangerous plans of imperialism and Zionism.

The AAPSO president highly estimated the Soviet peace initiatives directed at curbing the arms race, deepening the process of detente and strengthening peace on earth.

'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqaqi told newsmen about urgent problems facing the anti-imperialist movement of Afro-Asian Solidarity which observed its 25th anniversary this year. Describing the political situation in which the peoples of Asia and Africa are struggling for freedom and independence, the AAPSO president pointed out the explosive situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area engendered by the escalation of the military presence of the United States which openly encourages Israel's aggesssive aspirations.

TRUD VIEWS EAST-WEST TRADE, SANCTIONS

PM151639 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 3

[A. Poliyenko article: "Trade for the Sake of Peace; on the CEMA Member-Countries' Economic Ties With Industrially Developed Capitalist States"]

[Text] With regard to our relations with Western countries V.I. Lenin said that "...the very urgent, pressing and practical interests of all capitalist states -- which have been thrown into sharp relief in recent years -- dictate the need to develop, regularize and expand trade with Russia.... this basic economic need will prevail."

Almost six decades have passed since V.I. Lenin spoke those words -- a whole period of history in which there have been many attempts by imperialist circles to impede the development of East-West trade. Nevertheless, this "basic economic need" has ultimately made headway. There have always been far-sighted members of the Western business world who were and still are against confrontation and for the development of East-West trade.

At the 35th sitting of the CEMA session held last year, proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the heads of the CEMA member-countries' delegations reaffirmed their readiness to develop stable economic, scientific and technical ties with capitalist countries on the basis of honoring existing commitments, equality and mutual advantages.

The socialist community is now the world's biggest producer of many vital industrial products. For example, the CEMA countries produce more oil, iron ore, lumber, mineral fertilizer and sugar than the "Common Market" countries and the United States combined. They produce 30 percent more electricity, 180 percent more gas and coal (in ideal fuel equivalent), 50 percent more cast iron and steel and 40 percent more woolen fabrics and footwear.

As you know, the 32d and 33d sittings of the CEMA session adopted long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the main sectors of the economy through 1990. Intensive work is now in progress to translate these programs into specific economic agreements. In the period in question it is planned to allocate a total of around 70-90 billion transfer rubles in capital investment for construction work in the material production sphere. The realization of the long-term targeted cooperation programs will, of course, make it possible to raise the CEMA countries' mutual cooperation to an even higher level and will also bring about a consolidation of their positions in the world economy and create conditions conducive to the development of economic and trade ties with third countries.

In the 1970's, thanks to the easing of international tension and the rapid growth of the CEMA countries' productive forces, there were considerable improvements in their international ties with developed capitalist countries. Trade between them intensified. The volume of such trade increased more than fivefold in 1970-80.

New, nontraditional forms of cooperation in the sphere of industry and scientific and technical exchange have also been developed: Cooperation in the construction of enterprises on a full or partial compensation basis, joint production based on colaboration and specialization, license agreements and others. All this has imparted to economic relations a large-scale, stable and long-term nature.

The volume of trade between the USSR and industrially developed capitalist countries has increased significantly. In 1980 it totaled R31.6 billion against R4.7 billion in 1970 -- an increase of 570 percent. Describing it during his visit to the FRG, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said that it is "growing steadily and becoming increasingly significant." Trade with France has increased 790 percent, with Finland 630 percent, with Italy 530 percent, with the Netherlands 520 percent and with Japan 310 percent. A number of important agreements aimed at developing economic relations between the USSR and industrially developed capitalist countries have been concluded recently.

Despite the obvious mutually advantageous nature of trade contacts among countries with different socioeconomic systems, the U.S. leading circles are trying to pursue, with regards to the USSR and other socialist countries, a policy of cold war and embargoes and imposing a ban on exports of commodities. The discriminatory measures taken by the American authorities against the Soviet Union and Poland accorded with this policy.

It should be said that for capitalist states the development of economic ties with the CEMA countries is an important factor in expanding their trade: It helps them to reach new markets and to use production capacities more fully and rationally, and it increases employment at the enterprises of capitalist firms. According to Western press data, as many as 500,000 workers are employed in FRG industry to fulfill Soviet order along, as are 150,000-250,000 workers in French industry, and approximately 1 million working people in all industrial production in European countries. Therefore, the voices which are to be heard in certain West European political circles advocating joining the American discriminatory measures against the USSR and Poland can only be described as devoid of commonsense. As the press in capitalist countries admits, such steps would be directed, above all, against the interests of West European states.

"If we look at the course of European development not through the prism of the present moment but in a historical perspective," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in answer to questions by PRAVDA'S editors, "there is no way back from Helsinki. The Final Act, like the UN Charter, facilitates the transition of human civilization to new, higher levels in international relations." Progress in trade relations among countries with different social systems strengthens mankind's faith in lasting peace and in the possibility of preventing destructive military conflicts.

USA INSTITUTE OFFICIAL VIEWS REAGAN'S COURSE

LD141326 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan TASS -- Unlike "the first hundred days" when a new President's policy is only taking shape, a year is a quite sufficient period to get a certain idea of Reagan's Cabinet and of its course, Rodomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in an interview which is published in the January issue of the monthly ZHURNALIST.

In the Western press there is a view that conservatives are realists who make a sober estimate of the situation taking shape. However, the conservatism of Reagan questions the availability of realism, Bogdanov states. It comes to attempts at restoring some past stages of American history. However, the promise to bring the USA back to the "golden age" of former greatness is quite far from actuality. It is not fortuitous in this connection that the President and his administration are often referred to in the U.S. press as great simplifiers. Thus, for example, U.S. leadership is visualized across the ocean first of all as the attainment of military superiority over the USSR.

Meanwhile, the President's election promises have already lost lustre and America has got involved in thoughtless militarization, pursues a dubious economic policy while its foreign policy course is the cause of the allies' serious concern.

The present moment is characterized by the fact that a decreasing number of Americans support the administration's political course. Up to 60 percent of U.S. people -- participants in public opinion polls -- have serious misgivings that the Republican administration's policy may lead to military confrontation, Rodomir Bogdanov points out. The growing gap between the course of the White House and the views of rank-and-file Americans may ultimately prove insurmountable to the administration.

Chaos, muddle and confusion are the epithets which journalists use in describing the style of the Reagan Cabinet's work. However, it is not difficult to understand that by an array of such definitions the U.S. mass media want to conceal the main thing -- the administration's course which is successive in its anti-communism and which does not bring it the planned results.

The thesis of "military superiority of the Soviet Union," Bogdanov points out, serves almost as the chief argument in the campaign launched in the USA about an alleged "dangerous weakening" of America's military might. The U.S. administration, concealing its aggressive plans, tries to justify the so-called small wars, U.S. armed interference in affairs abroad, and to accustom the public to the idea of possibility of a nuclear war.

U.S. 'ZIONIST' LOBBY'S SUCCESS EXAMINED

LD120936 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 12 Jan 82

["Zionism -- Ally of U.S. Imperialism" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS -- ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY [AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA] draws attention to the activity of the Zionist lobby which, the Soviet journal says, "is believed to be one of the most effective in Washington."

The article points out that the lobby "does not feel a shortage of either money or professionals." The apparatus of the committee for U.S.-Israeli public relations which is lobbying in Congress, for instance, has a staff of 24 and a budget of 1.3 million dollars.

The journal says that lobbyist pressure on the White House and the Department of State is the task of the conference of presidents of major U.S. Jewish organizations, grouping 34 Zionist and pro-Zionist organizations.

"But the lobby directly in Washington is just the tip of an iceberg. The strength of Zionist lobbyism is in a well-adjusted apparatus elsewhere: in cities, constituent districts electing members of the House of Representatives and states. At a command from Washington a nationwide campaign of pressure on the administration and Congress is immediately set in motion. It includes such methods as demonstrations, rallies and the collection of signatures under petitions."

ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY says that instructions sent by the Zionist lobbyists to local organizations explain in detail what should be done to influence various sections of the population in order to win their support and use it for mounting pressure on Washington.

"The main reason behind Zionist lobbyism's success in Washington is the Zionist's readiness to do most varied services for U.S. imperialism, first of all in the fanning of anti-Soviet propaganda campaign under the spurious pretext of 'combatting terrorism.' While pushing forward this campaign, the Zionists do not doubt that the Israeli rulers, who actually have made terrorism a matter of state policy -- a fact demonstrated by Israel's bandit actions against the PLO, Lebanon and Iraq -- will be taken under the White House's protection."

PALLADIN ON U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' ON POLAND, S. AFRICA

PM141355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "Policy Mingled With Adventurism"]

[Text] Washington -- Washington is again caught up in a matter for which U.S. ruling circles and propaganda nurture a truly maniacal passion: The whipping up of anticommunist hysteria and the dissemination of threats against the socialist countries. This time the events in Poland served as the pretext for the militarist orgy. In an attempt to distort what is happening and to justify the Washington administration's indefensible actions, the press, television and radio here are vying with each other in piling one lie on top of another.

The main principle by which they are guided is to concoct as much as possible in as scathing terms as possible. In the Washington POST George Will, one of the local reaction's mouthpieces, urged that "the socialist countries be forced to pay the maximum price" for actions displeasing to the United States. But even Will is far removed from William Buckley Junior (although their inflammatory works are printed next to each other). The latter actually incites the Poles to fratricidal war.

As always, the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO is rushing to the forefront of anticommunism. The same leadership which just recently cast to the whim of fate the defeated U.S. traffic controllers union and which is trailing behind the people's masses' growing movement for their rights. The leaders of the largest U.S. labor association, who have even eagerly served as the couriers between the U.S. special services and the ringleaders of the Polish counterrevolution, have stepped up the fund raising for those who are undermining the foundations of the Polish state.

It might not be worth mentioning all this were it not for the fact that Washington figures invested with full power are taxing the most direct part in the anticommunist hysteria.

As is already known, on 24 December R. Reagan delivered his traditional Christmas address to the nation. Did he promise his fellow countrymen that he would halt the rise in unemployment, the level of which has reached a point unprecedented since the time of the "great depression?" Or did he divulge plans for how to avoid a sharp recession in production that threatens tens of millions of Americans with new hardships?

They heard nothing of the kind from their President. In the view of the leaders of the present U.S. administration, the events in Poland gave them a convenient opportunity to keep quiet about the lamentable results of the first year of their term of office. In announcing the introduction of economic sanctions against Poland, the President must have been reckoning that against the background of the difficulties which have overtaken the Poles, the Americans would not see their own misfortunes as so grave.

It was 5 days later, having moved from Washington to California, that Reagan again appeared before the microphones and television cameras to inform the world of the escalation of the policy of threats and blackmail against the countries of the socialist community. Indignant at the failure of attempts at diktat over the sovereign states of East Europe, he announced the further cutback of U.S.-Soviet relations along trade and scientific and technical exchange lines. According to the calculations of journalists here, the U.S. President's trip to the U.S. West Coast cost U.S. taxpayers $250,000 for a specially hired aircraft and the maintenance of a large retinue and no less substantial guard, which was doubled on the pretext of invented threats allegedly coming from Libya.

So far there has been no calculation of how much the "sanctions" introduced by its leaders will cost America. Actually, one figure is already known: Because of the presidential taboo on deliveries of its vehicles to the USSR, the Caterpillar firm will suffer losses in the order of $90 million. In addition, this company and a number of others forcibly involved in the administration's foreign policy ploys will add several more thousands of their employees to the army of U.S. unemployed.

There in Los Angeles' Century Plaza Hotel, where the White House action with respect to our country was announced, Reagan signed bills submitted to him for approval. First -- to the whirring of cameras and under the floodlights -- he signed a flimsy sheaf of comparatively innocuous papers on the national economy. Then, when the film and television cameramen had left he signed a pile of documents, chief among which was an act on the allocation of $200 billion to the Pentagon for the next fiscal year and a bill on resuming aid to foreign states -- extending, inter alia, to Chile.

Curious symbolism, is it not? It demonstrated the duplicity of U.S. foreign policy. The White House explains its provocative actions against Poland and the USSR by alleged concern for guarantees of the Polish state's democratic development. However, even among the United States' NATO allies there is growing understanding of the fact that it is precisely for the sake of these guarantees that the Polish authorities took emergency measures to introduce order in their country. Pinochet's men, however, who overthrew a lawful government and who are subjecting the Chilean people to the ninth successive year of bloody terror, are courted by the self-appointed custodians of international morality with a brazenness of which even their predecessors would have been ashamed.

This contrast is not the exception but the rule. New York TIMES commentator Anthony Lewis attributes this to the fact that "we are dealing with an administration utterly obsessed with hatred for communism. In terms of attacks on the Soviet Union and its friends few can compare with Jeane Kirkpatrick (the permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations -- A.P.) Alexander Haig or Ronald Reagan himself. And this same administration is in many respects displaying insensitivity toward human suffering."

An analysis of U.S. foreign policy of the past and present shows that indifference to the fate of entire peoples has always accompanied it. Silence which in this case is tantamount to complete approval -- that is the response from the Reagan administration to the mass extermination of people in El Salvador and the atrocities of the fascist junta in Guatemala. And what can we say of the Israeli aggressors, who are flagrantly flouting the rights and sovereignty of neighboring states? Is anyone unaware that Tel Aviv could not pursue its provocative policy without U.S. support -- after all, Washington uses its influence only to guarantee impunity for Israel.

The hypocrisy of U.S. diplomacy can also be seen in the example of the Republic of South Africa. In the past year U.S. relations with the apartheid regime have expanded still further, as a result of which Pretoria has set upon adjacent states even more shamelessly and begun to oppress the indigenous inhabitants of its own country with even greater insolence. Indeed, the U.S. Black population sees in Washington's attitude toward the republic of South Africa a direct connection with the racism and discrimination to which national minorities here are subjected.Here the U.S. authorities unhesitatingly resort to force to suppress race riots.

The White House also calls for the assistance of the National Guard and police detachments of many thousands of men to deal with demonstrations by working people and students. Those against whom these forces are sent can only hope for their restraint and sanity. For those who remember the shooting of the Kent State University students and the cold-blooded reprisal against the leaders of the Black Panthers it is not hard to imagine the tragedy which would result for Americans from a situation in which the U.S. ruling class felt a threat to its interests.

Nonetheless, perhaps the height of hypocrisy demonstrated by Washington in the light of the Polish events consists in the U.S. officials' statements of "solidarity" with the Polish working people. It is not only that the White House is keeping quiet about the trial, taking place in a state friendly with the United States, of 52 trade unionists threatened with hanging. And it is not even that the present administration showed by its reprisal against the air traffic controllers union its true attitude toward the labor union masses' rights and freedoms. The point is that there is not and cannot be a greater antagonism than that which, like an abyss, separates the United States of the militarists and exploiters from the rest of the world.

....On Christmas eve a candle was lit in a White House window which was hypocritically designed to signify sorrow over the events in Poland in connection with the imposition of martial law there. Without wishing to do so, the inhabitants of the president's home were thus highlighting their profound scorn for the needs of millions of their own fellow citizens -- the underprivileged suffering from cold, hunger and illness. To all appearances the U.S. leaders have no time to grieve for the fate of these millions, because it leaves these leaders totally unmoved.

PRAVDA VIEWS ALLEN DEPARTURE, CLARK APPOINTMENT

PM141027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from the "World Today" feature compiled by M. Zubko: "Mr Allen's Resignation"]

[Text] Practically all news agencies report from Washington that Richard Allen, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, has resigned.

As it is known, one of the notorious scandals which have broken in Washington was linked with R. Allen's name. Allen was found guilty of taking a bribe from Japanese journalists. Even though the U.S. Justice Department recently adopted a decision to clear Allen, the scandal proved so great that the presidential assistant was still forced to resign.

W. Clark, who hitherto had been deputy secretary of state, has been appointed to the post of presidential assistant for national security affairs. Commenting on Clark's appointment, commentators draw attention to the fact that he has been a close friend of R. Reagan for 16 years now. NBC-TV points out that "in the past the appointment of Judge Clark to a high State Department post plainly surprised many people since, as he himself admitted, his experience in the foreign policy sphere was nil." NBC describes Clark as a man who shares Reagan's views on the need to further increase the U.S. military potential.

LEAKS DISCLOSE PROJECTED U.S. MILITARY COST

LD141350 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 14 Jan 82

["U.S. Military Spending and Lie-Detectors" -- TASS headline; by TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan TASS -- "Classified information leaks" from U.S. military agencies have become a regular occurence in Washington. As a rule, they are organized by the Pentagon itself to impart a greater credibility to the threadbare allegations concerning a mythical "Soviet military menace" and make them more convincing.

It certainly never struck anybody in Washington to launch investigation into the propaganda tricks and bring those responsible for organizing the leakage of misinformation to criminal court.

It appears, though, that there sometime happen leaks that have not been sanctioned by the Pentagon. The Washington POST recently reported that, according to estimates by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, President Reagan's plan for the re-armament of the U.S. armed forces in the period between 1984 and 1988 would cost the U.S. taxpayer not the projected 1.5 trillion dollars but as much as 2.24 trillion dollars.

The Joint Chief's report speaks of an incredible increase in U.S. military expenditure which may undermine the country's economy and lead to unprecedented cuts in the already curtailed budget outlays for health services, education and other social needs.

The leakage of this data about U.S. military spending was a big scandal, with the U.S. President moving in himself and ordering the White House officials not to meet the press without prior getting a go-ahead from above.

Commenting on the President's decision, the newspaper L'HUMANITE quipped: "Reagan has a good precedent. Nixon in his time set up the so-called 'plumber team' which broke into offices and apartments to find out who was leaking information. It was that team that caused the Watergate scandal."

The entire affair soon made an interesting turn. Only 25 highly placed administration officials knew about the Joint Chief's report. One of them, Frank Carlucci, deputy secretary of defense, was evidently placed under suspicion and he voluntarily agreed to pass a lie-detector test and give testimony about his not being guilty of having given away the classsified information.

The interrogation of a U.S. Government official with the use of a lie-detector could perhaps set an exciting and useful precedent.

One could only wonder what the results of such interrogations would be were the lie-detector used to check the trustworthiness of statements by U.S. leaders that the United States has six times less medium-range nuclear armaments than the Soviet Union or that the CIA is not implicated in organizing anti-government activity in Poland.

Unfortunately, there is every reason to believe that the White House would not agree to the experiment.

U.S. REBUILDING INTELLIGENCE SPECIAL SERVICES

LD131430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Illegality on a 'Legal' Basis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 13 Jan (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is hurriedly reorganizing its special services. Presidential executive decrees on intelligence service activities have been signed, and a 5-year plan for the "rebuilding of the U.S. intelligence service" both inside and outside the country has been prepared and sent to Congress.

Official figures, including U.S. Attorney General William French Smith, are making great efforts to advertise these changes, and are "calming" Americans, assuring them that the new legislation will not infringe their civil rights but is merely aimed at defending them from spies throughout the world who have apparently inundated the American capital.

But is this reorganization really as "harmless" for Americans as Washington tries to say it is? The real meaning of the decrees of the President, who with one stroke of the pen removed the last, and even so merely symbolic, limitations on the activities of the U.S. special services, and also of the 5-year plan for the "rebuilding of the U.S. secret services," is the 15 percent expansion of the special services activities, as the Boston GLOBE points out.

The attempt by the U.S. authorities to imply that there are no contradictions between the American people and the U.S. intelligence network cannot be taken seriously. For decades the CIA, the FBI and the National Security Agency (NSA), which within the framework of the new long-term plans of Washington will receive the greatest help, are actively in operation in America, carrying out shadowing work, eavesdropping and secret searches. During investigation of malpractices in the intelligence services in 1975 it emerged that the CIA alone had compiled a list of "suspicious people" consisting of 1,500,000 names and of a further 300,000 people "under surveillance."

At present, when in the United States the protest movement is growing against the economic policy of the administration which defends the interests of major capital and against the militarization, one can say confidently that the White House will not stand on ceremony with "dissatisfied elements."

ADMIRAL YASHIN REVIEWS U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP

LD131620 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- The Soviet Rear Admiral Boris Yashin writes that the United States wants to place the entire world ocean under its control.

Writing in the January issue of the magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] he analyzes the U.S. policy of building up the Navy. Yashin notes that the widely advertised plans of increasing the American Navy in the coming years to 600 ships "is evidence of the intent of the United States to increase in every way the role of the Navy in the system of American Armed Forces, turning it into one of the principal instruments of foreign policy and diplomacy."

"The Navy," the article says, "is charged with the task of ensuring both the landing of troops and military hardware and the safety of their delivery throughout the length of the sea and ocean communications and in the course of their offloading and landing in those countries and regions where the United States intends to interfere or to engage in muscle-flexing so as to demonstrate 'resolve' to defend its imperialist claims."

"When substantiating the advantages of the 'ocean strategy' a considerable role has been given and is being given to economic factors," the author continues. Here the United States "arbitrarily restricts the inalienable right of other countries to unimpeded free navigation in the world ocean."

"The constant repetition by the American military establishment of the thesis about the 'exceptional importance' for the United States, contradicts the spirit of the generally accepted provisions of international law in accordance with which all countries of the world can use the open waters of seas and oceans. For this reason one has every right to say that the concept of 'control over the sea' is a typical manifestation of the policy of expansionism and interventionism promoted by the United States," the article says.

MANY DOUBT HONESTY OF ICA 'TRUTH PROJECT'

LD131650 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. administration has launched a programme for "brainwashing" on an unprecedented scale in order to frighten the peoples of the world with the "Soviet menace" allegation, to hypnotize them by sham proofs of "Moscow's intrigues," to deprive them of the will and ability to fight for a peaceful future for their children and the destiny of the whole civilization. This is pointed out by Viktor Ponomarev in the latest issue of the ZHURNALIST (JOURNALIST) magazine.

The author recalls that during the last months of the past year Washington started implementing a "truth project" which was to be carried out by the Agency for International Communication. The agency was established a comparatively short time ago to succeed the USIA, the official news agency of the U.S. administration, notorious for its acts of ideological sabotage and firm ties with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. In establishing the Agency for International Communication, no publicity statements were stinted to the effect that the government propaganda institutions will give an "objective" and "unbiased" interpretation of the essence of American policy for the benefit of world public and will have nothing in common with the USIA's dubious past.

To exemplify the actions of the agency and how it treats the "truth," the author writes on the visit to the Soviet Union by two officials of the administration, head of the research centre at the agency in Washington Greg Guroff and sociologist Steven Grunt, to obtain "undistorted information" about the attitude of the Soviet people to the policy of the United States and the events in Western Europe. Instead of obtaining firsthand information, albeit nobody prevented them from doing so, they, as has been learnt among journalistic circles in Moscow, turned to foreign representatives in the USSR having vast contacts in the country and requested to grant them interviews "on behalf of the Russians, as if they were Russian themselves."

It is indicative, says the article, that many Western representatives in Moscow shunned such interviews, and those who still shared their ambiguous views insisted that their names should not be given.

As for the "official sources," from which the agency and its director Charles Wick draw information and conclusions for the "Truth Project," are concerned, the author points out, it is the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which appears in the same role. Connections with the intelligence agency do not embarrass Mr Wick at all. Addressing in San Francisco a conference of the National Council of Public Organizations Studying International Issues, he specially pointed out that the agency "independently" cooperates with the ICA together with the State Department and the Pentagon which do their utmost to obtain "data" for the project. He also added that "government bodies" helped him to compile data that the demonstrations against the deployment of new American missiles in Europe had been inspired by the communists.

Examining the clumsy attempts at discrediting the movement of peace champions in Western Europe as another typical example of the methods used by the agency, Viktor Ponomarev writes in conclusion:

A current coin the United States is an expression set afloat by a politician: "The more he was talking about his being honest, the more carefully we counted our spoons." When they in Washington set out in search of the "truth" and began talking of "honesty," then, apparently, many people in the USA and in Western Europe started "counting their spoons."

U.S. ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN VIOLATES PRC SOVEREIGNTY

OW160519 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] XINHUA has carried a commentary condemning the United States for taking measures to replace Taiwan's aircraft and other arms. Not long ago, China's Foreign Ministry spokesman also made a formal statement on this subject. In this connection, station observer Glebov writes as follows:

A well-known Chinese leader gave a decisive talk not long ago. This was the talk by Li Xiannian to a number of Japanese journalists. He said: China will never make concessions to the United States on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. If we make concessions in this respect, then all Chinese leaders, including Zhao Ziyang, will have to announce their resignation. This was indeed a decisive statement. However, it would appear that the action of Zhongnanhai has not influenced the Reagan administration at all. A few days ago, the U.S. Government played a tactical trick by announcing that it had refused Taiwan's request for modern F16 fighters. At the same time, the U.S. ruling clique clearly stated that this step did not mean the United States would give up its plan to provide military aid to the Chiang Ching-kuo regime.

Speaking for the U.S. State Department, Romberg pointed out that the U.S. policy of selling weapons to Taiwan has not changed. Besides, there is a new report saying that Washington will soon provide 80 Kfir type fighters to Taiwan. They are produced by Israel with special permission from the United States. In other words, this will indeed create a situation in which the Beijing leaders cannot but resign their posts as Li Xiannian said. Will they really resign their posts? Of course not. When the United States adopted the U.S.-Taiwan relations act in 1979, the Beijing leaders did not resign their posts. The act requires the U.S. Government to pay constant attention to the military needs of the Kuomintang authorities. Beijing did not take any action toward the U.S. adoption of this act, although it was a flagrant encroachment on China's sovereignty.

The U.S. New York TIMES pointed out that from 1979 to 1980 U.S. military aid to Taiwan exceeded 1 billion dollars. Despite this fact, the relations between the United States and China are still developing rapidly. It seems that it is already too late for the Chinese leaders to assume a posture of no compromise. It seems that Li Xiannian's statement is but another political trick played by the Beijing leaders. Moreover, the Chinese leaders of Zhongnanhai have considered the Taiwan issue a secondary thing in their relations with the United States. Deng Xiaoping has said that the important thing is the common strategic interest of the United States and China. In other words, opposing the Soviet Union and a joint anti-Soviet struggle are the main things. The United States clearly knows this point. Therefore, Washington has assumed an attitude of taking China's position lightly and trampling on China's national respect in spite of its protest.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Article

LD171122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0558 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (TASS) -- The beginning of the new year was marked by an unique crisis flare-up in Chinese-American relations, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. The reason for the inflamed passions is the question of American arms supply to Taiwan, including the sale of the latest fighters.

Influential American observers, the paper notes, are pointing out, without beating around the bush, that the U.S. Government cannot and should not refuse to reinforce the defense of Taiwan, the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and important bridgehead of American military and strategic interests in the Pacific Ocean. Taiwan, they emphasize, is a reliable U.S. ally whose loyalty has stood the test of time. To "betray" it would mean that we would "lose face" in the eyes of America's other allies in Asia.

The present humiliating situation in which Beijing finds itself in connection with the Taiwan problem, the paper stresses, is a consequence of the proimperialist course of the Chinese leaders in the international arena. Indignation at Washington's "perfidious behavior" cannot be taken as anything more than a front prompted by tactical considerations.

This game has done nothing to bring closer the reunification of Taiwan, which the Chinese leadership calls one of the most important national tasks.

Naturally, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA concludes, the problem of Taiwan, serious though it is, is far from being the only irritant in Chinese-American relations, which are characterized by many contradictions and difficulties engendered above all by the strivings of each side to guarantee its own interests at the expense of the other, forcing the other to pull its own chestnuts out of the fire.

BEIJING CONTINUING TENSION ON BORDER WITH VIETNAM

LD180930 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 18 Jan 82

["PRAVDA: Beijing's Undeclared War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- "The Beijing hegemonists try to assert their 'right' to impose on a sovereign state a policy welcome to the Chinese leadership through such methods as bandit raids against peaceful villages, shelling, sending of agent saboteurs and murder of innocent people," Boris Barakhta writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the tensions remaining on the Chinese-Vietnamese border through Beijing's fault.

"The PRC's mass media are incessantly continuing their propaganda campaign against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea," says the commentary. Every day Chinese national newspapers and magazines publish hostile articles and commentaries crudely distorting the character of SRV's aid to the fraternal countries -- Laos and Kampuchea, the friendly internationalist ties between the socialist community and the three states of Indochina.

The author points out that "acting simultaneously with U.S. imperialism, the PRC leadership has been recently using the rostrum of the United Nations and other international organizations for incessant malicious attacks against the SRV, for whipping up the nonexistent 'Kampuchean issue', torpedoing all constructive initiatives by the three fraternal countries of Indochina.

"It is clear to every sensible person that talking from the positions of strength and escalation of threats are by no means the best method of resolving issues pertaining to interstate relations," the commentator stresses. "If Beijing honours not by word of mouth but in action the generally recognized standards of international law and principles of peaceful coexistence, then, as the Vietnamese side pointed out more than once, it is necessary to put an end immediately and unconditionally to any provocations against the SRV and sit down at the table of negotiations.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN ASSESSED

LD142304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1839 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 14 Jan (TASS) -- The U.S. administration is continuing an active campaign to draw Pakistan into the orbit of its global militaristic plans. Latest evidence of this comes in the visit to Pakistan by a U.S. congressional delegation headed by J. Addabbo, chairman of the House subcommittee on appropriations. After the first meeting between the congressmen and the head of the military administration, Gen Ziaul Haq, J. Addabbo forthrightly stated that they had been sent to seek ways of "reinforcing Pakistan."

The reasons motivating the administration of R. Reagan to push forward with building up Islamabad's military "muscle" are well known. Washington sees the Ziaul Haq regime as an instrument for implementing its aggressive military-strategic designs in Asia, first of all in the region of the Persian Gulf, and is striving to set it up in place of the overthrown regime of the shah of Iran as the trusty defender of U.S. interests in this part of the globe.

The same ends are served by the agreement on military cooperation concluded between Washington and Islamabad which provides for the supply to Pakistan over a period of 5 years of modern U.S. weapons, including tanks and combat helicopters, the agreement to supply Pakistan with America's latest fighter, the F-16, as well as plans of the Reagan administration to grant Islamabad enormous military and economic aid worth $3.2 billion over a period of 5 years.

In return for Washington's "generosity", Islamabad is readily carrying out all its requests. Pakistan is already being effectively turned into the Pentagon's military base in the Indian Ocean basin. This, in particular, is evidenced by Ziaul Haq's promise to put military bases at the disposal of the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

Moreover, the United States is actively using Pakistan as a bridgehead for carrying out subversive actions against Democratic Afghanistan. It is no accident that the delegation of U.S. congressmen obtained permission from the Islamabad authorities to make a trip to the border region with Afghanistan. As the Pakistan news agency APP notes, after visiting an Afghan basmack camp near Peshawar, delegation head J. Addabbo stated that "the U.S. Government will continue to provide them with material aid." In other words, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries will not be suffering any shortage of U.S. weapons and equipment.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI DENIES PRO-SOVIET LEANINGS

PM141105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Principled Policy"]

[Text] Delhi, 7 Jan -- Some people are accusing India of tilting toward the Soviet Union, but it is precisely the USSR that has always supported India when times have been hard for it, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared during a meeting with a group of Indian diplomats. The Soviet Union supports young states on very diverse issues, the prime minister emphasized. At the same time, when it is a matter of problems of economic development, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America come up against a united front of Western powers.

I. Gandhi pointed out that India has repeatedly turned to the United States for assistance, but has been refused.

According to the prime minister, the Indian policy of nonalignment is consistent, and the country will not abandon its principles for the sake of temporary advantages.

APN Interview

LD152238 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Jan, TASS -- "War can be prevented and in our nuclear age it must be prevented. Peace should be made invincible. This is a cause worth working for with all our strength," India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared in an interview with Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the NOVOSTI press agency (APN) board.

"A war anywhere, even a 'limited' one, now causes worldwide economic damage. A war involving big, nuclear weapons nations would mean the annihilation of civilisation," she said.

Speaking about the proposals Leonid Brezhnev put forward in Bonn, Indira Gandhi emphasised that India, which is a staunch supporter of detente, welcomed "all proposals which favour discussions for the reduction of differences."

"I believe that European governments are giving consideration to President Brezhnev's constructive proposals. It is imperative that all methods which could lead us to stable peace should be urgently explored," she said.

"During my recent visit to Europe, I noticed that leaders and peoples are trying for an understanding of realities and have a genuine desire to avoid confrontation," Indira Gandhi said.

"We must convince governments of the importance of resolving conflicts through political negotiations. Governments must also initiate steps towards disarmament."

Speaking about the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, the Indian prime minister expressed the hope that the conference on the Indian Ocean could be held in 1983.

"However, some countries take the position that there is no possibility in the near future of holding such a conference. The excuses are the developments of South-West Asia and the lack of agreement within the UN ad hoc committee. We are discussing this matter with other countries. We hope that these issues will be solved in the coming session of the committee and that the conference can be held sometime in 1982," Indira Gandhi said.

Speaking about the role of the non-aligned movement in world politics, the Indian leader emphasised that the non-aligned countries could facilitate the solution of international problems "only if they adhere to the basic principles of the movement."

REFUGEES CONTINUE RETURNING TO AFGHANISTAN

PM151611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "Returning Home"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jan -- Hundreds of Afghan refugee families who left the country under threats from counterrevolutionary forces are returning home. The Kabul NEW TIMES reports the arrival of 400 families from Iran in Qal'eh-ye Now (the center of the northwestern province of Badghisat). At the same time 198 Afghan families have returned home from Pakistan.

BRIEFS

DRA POWERLINE -- The Soviet Union will assist the DRA in installing a 490-km powerline. The line will extend from an area between the two countries to Kabul. The agreement for the project has been signed in Kabul, the capital of the DRA. Meanwhile, the power that will be generated by the powerplants under construction in the DRA with Soviet aid will total half the power generated by the already existing DRA powerplants. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jan 82 GF]

U.S., PRC SEEKING CONTROL OVER SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD141022 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 14 Jan 82

["Who Aggravates Tension in South-East Asia" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- The United States and China, seeking to gain control over South-East Asia, continue aggravating tension in that region, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. The plans of the expansionists, however, are hampered by the three fraternal states of Indochina, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, the newspaper remarks. Their successes in buidling a new life, their staunchness and courage in face of threats and provocations have enraged the enemies, who resort to any means to prevent those countries from exclusively dedicating themselves to peaceful construction.

"This refers to China's unceasing armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam and open support for Laotian counter-revolutionaries, and to the fanning of the so-called 'Kampuchean problem'. The reactionaries seek to organize a political and economic boycott of the countries of Indochina. Washington and Beijing exert constant pressure on the ASEAN countries, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, expecting to push them to the road of confrontation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. As a propaganda cover of their unsavoury actions the United States and the People's Republic of China use their own concoction, the myth of some threat supposedly coming from Vietnam. It is precisely on this plea that they urge the ASEAN countries to build up their armaments."

But even in these difficult conditions, the article next says, the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, overcoming difficulties, persistently work on the implementation of the plans of social and economic transformations.

"The Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Laotian peoples, engaged in creative labour, are vitally interested in peace and good relations with their neighbours. The very nature of people's power, established in those countries, precludes the emergence of any hostility on their part, and their foreign policy is a policy of peace and safeguarding security in the region. Conclusive evidence of the interest of the countries of Indochina in the creation of the climate of goodneighbourhood has been furnished by their constructive intiatives."

The past of the Asian peoples, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in conclusion, left them a heritage of many intricate problems. South-East Asia also has many of them. "The vital interests of the countries of the region, however, are served not by attempts to deepen existing differences but by starting a peaceful and frank dialogue without outside interference. A beginning of this dialogue, evidently, depends, above all, on how soon the ASEAN countries understand that Washington's and Beijing's ultimate aims in South-East Asia are incompatible with the national independence of the countries of the region and contradict the desire of the peoples for peace.

Bases in Thailand

PM141657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 3

[A. Golts "Military-Political Commentary: "Why They Are Returning"]

[Text] American aircraft are once again using the Utaphao Airbase in Thailand. This has been reported by the well-informed Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. It is only 6 years since the Pentagon had to abandon certain bases in Southeast Asia following the shameful failure of the "dirty war" in Indochina. And now, implementing its new strategy, Washington is trying by hook or by crook to regain these outposts of aggression and adventures which once belonged to the United States.

To what end is the United States seeking to strengthen its positions in this region? The Reagan administration has already stated repeatedly its desire to return to the Asian stage." As the Washington POST wrote, that is to try once again to play the role of gendarme for the peoples of the entire continent. And a special role is allocated to Southeast Asia in these plans. In seeking to regain strongpoints the United States is reckoning on strengthening its influence not only in this region. Having proclaimed the Near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf a "sphere of America's vital interests," American strategists are trying to gain control over the straits leading from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, for it is precisely through these straits that the Pentagon proposes to transfer 7th Fleet forces into the "crisis region." The American military bases of Subic Bay and Clark Field, located in the Philippines, are already in point of fact fulfilling the functions of rear supply bases for 7th Fleet ships and rapid deployment force units permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean.

With the extension of the American military presence in this region, the Pentagon needs new strongpoints. This is precisely why it is trying primarily to lay its hands on bases in Thailand. For the base at Utaphao, as well as the bases at Takli and Don Muang, which the United States is counting on securing, are ideal transshipment points for American military transport aircraft flying between Clark Field and Diego Garcia Island -- the chief American base in the Indian Ocean.

The same old notorious "Kampuchean question," which was specially created in the past by Washington and Beijing to interfere in the affairs of states in Southeast Asia, serves as the excuse for American military penetration of the region. The long-term tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border and the exacerbation of relations between Thailand and the three Indochina countries serve the American strategists' interests. By intimidating the Thai leaders with the fabricated "Vietnamese threat", the United States is trying to make them yield completely to its influence. This same end is also served by the ever-increasing massive deliveries of American arms to Thailand. The White House has even dragged out into the light the so-called Manila Pact, linking the Philippines and Thailand with the United States. In the past the ill-famed aggressive SEATO bloc was created on the basis of that pact.

Strong pressure has been exerted on the Thai leadership over the past 3 months. Pentagon officials of various ranks have organized a veritable pilgrimage to Bangkok. Its visitors have included U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Carlucci; Assistant Defense Secretary Koch; Admiral Holcomb, new commander of the 7th Fleet; and General Braswell, commander of the U.S. Air Force, Pacific. And at the beginning of December Admiral Long, commander, U.S. Armed Forces, Pacific, also paid a visit to the Thai capital. It is significant that many of them also included on their itinerary a visit to former American airbases.

To judge from a report in a Hong Kong weekly, the American visitors got what they wanted. A start has been made on the dangerous process of stepping up the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia. And what this could mean for the countries of the region was revealed not so long ago by...the same Admiral Long, speaking in Manila at a so-called "seminar on questions of the control of armies in the Pacific." He declared with striking frankness that the United States is prepared, if necessary, to send additional military contingents to any part of Asia or the Pacific "if the scenario of the conflict demands it." The admiral did not hide the fact that this same "scenario" presupposes the "automatic escalation" of conventional conflict into a nuclear war.

Thus, the Pentagon is returning to Thailand with plans still more dangerous than before. And those who are making their territory available for American bases are acting precipitately, to say the least.

KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY MARKED

Heng Samrin Interview

PM141107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan, TASS -- The successful development of the Kampuchean revolution was made possible thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], the courage and heroism of the entire Kampuchean people and the comprehensive assistance and support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], declared.

Over the 3 years since the overthrow of the bloody regime of genocide and the establishment of people's power, the young republic has scored impressive successes in all spheres of social life, he emphasized in an interview with a TASS correspondent in connection with the PRK's national holiday. All the country's working people are making their worthy contribution to the cause of Kampuchea's rebirth.

The ideological and political cohesion and unity of the Kampuchean people are constantly strengthening.

The PRK's prestige in the international arena is growing. It has now been recognized by more than 30 states.

The forces of international reaction headed by Washington and Beijing are not abandoning their vain attempts to hinder the Kampuchean people's peaceful labor. However, any maneuvers by enemies of the Kampuchean revolution are doomed to fail. The solidarity with Kampuchea of the fraternal socialist community countries and all the planet's progressive peace-loving forces is the reliable guarantee of its independence and sovereignty.

On behalf of the entire Kampuchean people, the leader of the PRK party and government warmly thanked the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire people of the land of the soviets for their comprehensive and disinterested aid and support to the people of Kampuchea in building a new life.

Soviet Committee Greetings

BK150934 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace recently sent a message of greetings to the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense on the occasion of the 7 January national independence day of the PRK. The message says, among other things:

On behalf of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, we extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to all the comrades on the occasion of the national day of the PRK.

During the past 3 years, the struggle to seize a brilliant victory has brought about the overthrow of criminals Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, whose hands were stained with blood. This struggle has enabled the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP to begin the construction of a new society which has a genuine democratic system and socialist progress, and has brought about great changes in the social and economic fields.

The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace is satisfied by and recognizes the policy of peace pursued by your young republic, which is being firmly strengthened. Through a constructive proposal, Kampuchea, together with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, has made a significant and noble contribution to the cause of building lasting peace, stability and neighborly relations in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

We are convinced that the friendly relations and close cooperation between our two committees will always develop in the interest of peace, detente and the happiness of all people.

Chan Ven Interview

LD131023 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 January carries on page 4 a 1,300-word Ye. Fadeyev interview entitled "A Land Reborn" with Chan Ven, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, in connection with the third anniversary of the country's "Liberation" from the Pol Pot regime. After outlining the horrors of Pol Pot rule, Chan Ven criticizes the alleged efforts of "The Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and the forces of reaction" to hamper the country's return to normality, but goes on to point to "appreciable achievements" in the sphere of education, health care, agriculture and industry, paying tribute to the material and technical assistance and political support of the Soviet Union during the last 3 years of reconstruction.

LAO LEADERS THANK USSR COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

PM141409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

We express profound gratitude to you for the warm congratulations and cordial wishes addressed to us and to the entire Lao people on the sixth anniversary of the formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

Like you, we are happy to note that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and the CPSU and between the LPDR and the USSR are steadily developing and deepening in all spheres, and we will do everything possible to further strengthen them in the name of our two countries' prosperity and for the good of peace and socialism.

We wish you, comrades, and through you the entire fraternal Soviet poeple great new achievements in building the material and technical base of communism.

May the fraternal friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union strengthen forever.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR

Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Reconstruction.

BRIEFS

PHILIPINES CULTURAL COOPERATION -- The further development of Soviet-Philippine contacts in the fields of culture, science, information and tourism is provided for by a cultural coopertion plan for 1982-1983 signed on Sunday by representatives of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and by the Philippine-USSR Friendship Society. The sides undertook in particular, to promote the expansion of regular exchanges of art collectives, delegations of workers in the field of culture and art, scientists, and journalists and to establish contacts between educational establishments. It is planned to use more widely mass media, cinema as well as the publication of the works by the writers and poets of the USSR and the Philippines in the languages of the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 21 Dec 81 LD]

SOVIET CRITICISM OF U.S. REACTION TO POLAND

Arbatov Interview

LD181022 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Prominent Soviet scholar, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, has criticized President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. In his opinion they undermine trust in the United States as a trade partner. Professor Arbatov, who heads the Academy of Sciences Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, has been interviewed by the American CBS television network. He said it is not because of the events in Poland that the President had introduced sanctions. These events were merely an excuse for creating an international crisis and heading for confrontation. Academician Arbatov stressed that the USSR had nothing to do wtih the introduction of martial law in Poland. This measure was taken by the Polish authorities themselves in order to save the country from the threat of a civil war and economic catastrophe. The Soviet scholar takes the view that the American administration does not want a settlement of the situation in Poland. Its actions are only complicating East-West relations in general.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Attack

PM151357 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy article under the rubric "Fabrications and Facts": "Sound of Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Stoking hysteria around the events in Poland and thus fueling international tension, the Washington leaders are trying to camouflage their unseemly maneuvers with talk about some U.S. "moral right" to interfere in other people's affairs. U.S. bourgeois publications are acting in unison with the representatives of the Reagan administration. Thus the New York TIMES, seeking to justify the White House's discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union, writes: "To sit with arms folded or to wait indefinitely for the allies (NATO allies -- A.M.) to agree on some coordinated reaction to the events in Poland would be morally intolerable."

Oh, these transatlantic "moralists!" Thousands of people are dying in El Salvador from punitive detachments' bullets. But the United States nonetheless continues to send weapons to Duarte's antipopular regime. The bloody dictatorships in Guatemala and Chile, Paraguay and Honduras have received their share of U.S. favors. The Israeli aggressors who have seized foreign lands and deprived the Palestinians of their homeland are Washington's favorites. People on the Potomac are also reluctant to notice their monstruous crimes.

When the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, in accordance with the country's Constitution, erected an obstacle in the path of the counterrevolutionaries fostered by the CIA and other intelligence services, the U.S. leaders started to wring their hands theatrically and yell about "morality." Why has this whole show been staged?

"No one in the West was giving the Solidarity leaders expensive printing equipment and radio and television installations as a gift out of the kindness of their hearts," DZTANDAR LUDU, published in Lublin, notes. "Poland is not on the moon but in a specific part of Europe. The donors were counting on changing the international distribution of forces, and the least of their interests was the desinty of the Poles." The Polish newspaper was describing the situation accurately. The United States and several of its NATO allies were counting on dismantling socialism in Poland. They were counting on wresting it from the Warsaw Treaty Organization and thus altering in their favor the correlation of forces in Europe and throughout the world.

The plans for the restoration of capitalism in Poland failed. And it was that which generate Washington's frenzied malice. In their rage some U.S. leaders are trying to replay an alread beaten card. As before, this game of political poker has nothing in common with the interest of Poland or the Poles.

In whipping up a murky scum of slander around the Polish events the United States is hoping to achieve several goals. Above all the task is set to rally -- or to be more precise, make totally subordinate to Washington -- the junior NATO partners. There has long been talk of unity in NATO. The ardent supporters of the aggressive alliance are demanding that "consensus" be restored in the alliance. But incantations are no help. The cracks in relations between the United States and Western Europe are deepening since the overwhelming majority of West Europeans have become convinced of the advantages of international detente, which instills confidence in a future without wars and makes it possible to pursue an independent policy. Economic ties with the socialist countries are exceptionally advantageous.

The United States, seized by hegemonist aspirations, has itself to blame for simply lagging behind the train of detente. And now, like a saboteur, it wants to derail it completely in order to restore its role as decider of the destiny of the Western world. It is for precisel this reason that any pretext, including a blatantly far-fetched one, is seized upon across the ocean to poison the international atmosphere.

When the streets of West European cities became an arena for mass demonstrations against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the states of the old world, Washingt panicked. This "rebellion" came as a total surprise to them. They tried to extinguish the flame of the antiwar movement with fabrications about "the Soviet military threat." That failed. Then they declared the peace champions to be "Kremlin agents." The slander failed. And now the U.S. policy-makers have seized on the events in Poland as a drowning man clutches at a straw. In provoking an international crisis they are counting on distracting public attention from the U.S. nuclear threat to Europe and on demoralizing and suppressing the activists of the anti-missile movement.

There is no end to the cynicism of the Washington "moralists." U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Stoessel, speaking of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, said th.c the United States retains the right to continue or halt this dialogue "in the light of events in Poland." Let us recall that the United States was obliged to sit down at the Geneva conference table at the insistence of its West European allies. Now, playing on the Polish events, it intends to avoid fulfilling the promise it gave to its junior partners and is preparing the ground for a corresponding demarche.

To the noise of the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign the White House is pushing through new militarist programs. While the U.S. press has been filled with commentaries about the "sanctions" the President has announced, Reagan has approved the U.S. draft military budget for fiscal year 1983. It is planned to allocate a record sum -- $245 billion -- to the Pentagon. That is 15 percent more than this year.

Meanwhile the U.S. economy, overheated by the enormous military expenditure, is springing leak after leak. On the New York stock exchange the Dow Jones Index -- the overall indicator of business activity -- fell over 17 percent last week. That means a sharp devaluation of shares. And Wall Street experts predict the further aggravation of crisis trends. It is above all ordinary Americans who are suffering. According to labor union figures, the number of "superfluous people" in the United States has reached 12 million. It is for this reason that the bells of anti-Polish hysteria are chiming increasingly loudly. "In recent months Reagan's popularity has fallen off considerably, particularly after it emerged that the program to revive the economy was failing to produce results," the West German MAIN-POST stresses. "To camouflage internal political setbacks the President has resorted to a dramatic demonstration in the foreign policy sphere."

That is what lies behind the "moral" lamentations which are emanating from Washington. Essentially this is blackmail. And the leaders of the Western states who have given in to it for various considerations of expediency or out of fear in the face of Uncle Sam's anger are acting extremely hastily. Nor is this course bringing any laurels to the United States itself. "History," the U.S. newspaper Oakland TRIBUNE notes, "will not forgive us for a policy aimed at further aggravating the crisis in Poland." Just so!

Bogdanov on U.S. Reaction

LD160650 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Interview with Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Viktor Yenikeyev -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The situation in Poland, or rather to say the U.S. reaction to it, seems to be a new stumbling block to the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and better international climate in general. What's your assessment of this situation?

[Answer] You know, unfortunately, we are witnessing a next step in the worsening not only of Soviet-U.S. relations but the international situation (?as a whole), and one more step in that very unfortunate direction is the NATO foreign ministers' decision of 11 January in which we are facing the crude intervention into domestic Polish affairs. And it's not only that, it's another, you know, step on the ladder of anti-Soviet escalation, in the escalation of the tension in the international situation which makes one to worry about the whole future of the international relations. There is another point you know, which to my mind is a very important one. What the U.S. administration is doing now it looks like McCarthy behavior, a McCarthy kind of behavior in the international relations. As to the so-called U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, against Poland, I am not sure how they will harm those countries economically, though for Poland it's a big problem because they have now a weakened economy and the Polish people will have to pay for these U.S. sanctions. But what the Americans are doing, they are trying to introduce in the international relations a kind of a new norm of behavior, you know. [Words indistinct] the foreign states to their choice, which is absolutely unacceptable and I am sorry to say that all the others in this world living on our, after all, very small earth should worry just about that kind of American behavior, McCarthy behavior, [words indistinct] in the foreign policy.

[Question] We are probably very right in admitting this new type of (?all the) behavior of the U.S. administration but can you say there are any legal or, let us say, justified grounds for the current U.S. policy toward Poland?

[Answer] You know, if you analyse nowadays what is being said, stated in the West and particularly in the United States about the situation in Poland, you will of course notice that they are trying to find out some legal justification for their crude intervention into domestic Polish affairs. First of all, they say that they are acting on the grounds of the Helsinki agreement, which is absolutely misleading because, if you read it carefully, if you have a clear understanding what is said in that agreement you will see that this agreement particularly makes an emphasis on the point that there is no justification for intervention into domestic affairs and one of the principal clauses of that agreement is that you should not intervene into domestic affairs of a sovereign state. That's number one. Number two: They create an impression that the Soviet Union is responsible for the events which are happening in Poland and I would like to state it very clearly that it's a lie, a complete fabrication from the beginning to the end. The measures which are being undertaken in accordance with the decision of supreme bodies of state power in Poland constitute the national will of the Poles themselves. This is their own matter and a matter for no one else to tamper with.

I would like to say one more thing. You know, the martial law is not an unfamiliar thing for the Americans, too. If they read their own Constitution they will see that the American president has a duty to defend the United States against any domestic internal turmoil and he has a duty, if there is a danger to the state or to the regime existing in the States, to use all the resources in his possession to deal with the situation. And I would like to tell you that after World War II the U.S. presidents used this power nine times. They were sending troops in some federal troubles, you know, then they were using National Guards, you know, in some other cases, so it's not unusual for the States. But when it goes about Poland they make, you know, they pose as if it is something strange for them.

[Question] Now, I want to ask you if the U.S. administration, to be more precise has provided any evidence of Soviet interference into the internal Polish affairs?

[Answer] You know, if you again go deeper into the statements and the so-called documents (?again) you will see that there is no evidence, I mean documented evidence of Soviet involvement into the Polish affairs. There are only two things: the so-called, you know, rumors that some papers declaring the martial law were published in the Soviet Union in September and some other things like that. But, as I told you, it's a sheer lie. It belongs to the same, you know, level of lies as the Soviet soldiers were in Poland in Polish uniform, even some American journalists were denying it and were laughing at it. But, you know, it's something like that, the bigger lie you throw into market more people will (?trap) into it. It's something like that.

Further From Bogdanov

LD170820 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Continuation of interview with Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Viktor Yenikeyev -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Can we say that the American reaction to the events in Poland can be regarded as an indication of a strong American leadership?

[Answer] I am not sure on that. You know, the strong leadership, first of all, is the stable leadership. It's the self-assured leadership. In this case, in this hysterical -- I would call it hysterical -- behavior in the so-called Polish question [words indistinct] you just see weakness of the leadership, their convulsive reaction to the events which have nothing to do with the United States. You know, if one gets an impression that the American administration is trying to solve their problems, domestic problems and foreign policy problems, using this artificial Polish crisis, does it mean that they are strong? No. It does mean that they are very weak if they have to choose this very unfortunate situation to solve their own problems. And what I mean by that: For instance, you know that new administration has now quite a number of problems in their domestic, you know, policy. And as you know also, now, that the popularity of the President is less than 50 percent. Those kind of problems the new administration is not able to solve so they just are trying to create this artificial crisis outside the country to make, you know, look very strong in the eyes of their own citizens. [sentence as heard]

And, number two, you know, their difficulties in the international field. They need, you know, to create an artificial crisis, a crisis [words indistinct] all over the world. (?It means) that they are not strong, they are acting from the position of weakness rather than from the position of strength.

[Question] And there is a new kind of a linkage in the NATO's communique between the events in Poland and the arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. What's your opinion of it?

[Answer] You know, you are right. If you read the communique you will see this kind of linkage. (?It's) very unfortunate and I would think a very dangerous one. You feel like dealing with players of games of chance when you read this kind of thing. You know, it's a high time to understand and to realize that the problems of nuclear war are as much important to the socialist world as to the capitalist world, too. And if somebody thinks in the West and in the U.S. administration that they give us a big favor talking with us on arms control and disarmament, they are misleading their own people because they understand as well as we do that in this age, living on this earth overstuffed with nuclear weapons, we should talk about disarmament if you cared a little bit about the future of our own children. And the children are everywhere alike, living in the socialist world or the capitalist world. That's why one gets really amazed at how the players of games of chance can afford, you know, to threaten the Soviet Union that they will stop the disarmament talks. They threaten first of all not the Soviet Union, they threaten their own people, their own children.

U.S. Double Standards

LD171240 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Not one leader in Washington has said a word about the role played by secret services of the United States and several other Western countries in the events in Poland. However, the subversive actions of these agencies against Poland were conducted through many channels, through CIA cover organizations in West Germany for human rights, and a Paris magazine CULTURE [KULTURA] which secret services turned into a coordinating center to raise funds for the Polish counterrevolutionary groups. The CIA also has made much use of Radio Free Europe which it directs, and hundreds of agents were sent into Poland as tourists bringing in antisocialist literature and foreign currency. Polish citizens were also hired by the CIA. Interference in Poland's affairs went so far that the United States consulates in Krakow and Poznan used their radio transmitters to spread subversive propaganda.

But naturally the White House has decided not to tell Americans about these activities. Washington is also silent about the fact that the CIA has been working in close cooperation with the Pentagon and State Department and with NATO intelligence. The Pentagon set up a special group to watch Poland. Now that a number of documents have been confiscated from Solidarity headquarters and from the counterrevolutionary groups of KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], it is becoming increasingly clear that the activities of antisocialist forces were coordinated and directed by Western intelligence.

While attacking Poland's measures to restore order Washington is silent about the fact that martial law was introduced by the current government in keeping with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and that the United States also has a number of laws permitting emergency measures. For instance the United States has the Railway Labor Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the 1916 Railroad Seizure Law, and many others. According to the United States law, and the Constitution, when there is mass disorder, increased illegal activities by dissident groups and organizations, and in the President's opinion activities threatening the existing system, law and order and normal activities, the President has the right to resort to emergency measures. The President can call out the National Guard or the Army and under martial law ignore constitutional rights. The President of the United States can also use armed forces when he believes it is necessary to prevent violence and rebellion that could lead to civil war. The law permits the President to restrain strikes for 60 to 80 days, to seize and operate private enterprises, to forbid strikes for any length of time, and fire strikers at government enterprises and offices taken over temporarily by the government.

The White House in the postwar period often resorted to such measures that for instance stopped strikes of steel workers, miners, railroad workers, and workers in other industries. But today Washington is acting as though the United States has no such laws, as though the White House has never exercised its powers. Washington is also silent about the fact that legislation in the United States bans boycotts and strikes supporting workers in other enterprises. It has not mentioned this because Washington has been supporting strikes provoked by extremists in Poland. Current officials in Washington have never demanded abolishing the Taft-Hartley Act or even one of its articles which forbids involving, inspiring or instigating workers to take part in strikes.

But when extremist leaders in Solidarity incited workers to strike with the sole aim of putting the economy in chaos, Washington applauded loudly. The White House has also not explained one other glaring contradiction in its position. When it comes to the United States any strike of government workers is impermissible and should be put down, but when it comes to Poland that principle is abandoned. In fact, the more destructive the strikes were in Poland, the greater damage they did to the economy, the more passionately they were welcomed by the White House. And no one in Washington has tried to explain to Americans the real reason for such a double standard.

The American people are not getting the truth about United States policy toward Poland. Instead we see a massive campaign to misinform and slander. The tone is set by the leaders of the Washington administration who say anything they like, but nothing about the secret and open war against socialist Poland, and nothing about the hypocrisy of their double approach to strikes and trade unions in the United States and Poland.

U.S. 'Interference'

LD170730 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 17 Jan 82

["Interference in Poland's Internal Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan, TASS -- Despite the fact that plans to destroy the Polish socialist state and to restore bourgeois orders there have collapsed entirely, the U.S. still tries to encourage in every way anti-socialist forces in Poland and to instigate them to violating law and order, Pavel Demchenko writes in today's International Review in PRAVDA. This has been and is being done in various forms and ways -- from the criminal subversive activities of special services and instigatory radio transmissions to official White House statements which falsely hold the Soviet Union responsible for the introduction of martial law in Poland.

It is clear, the reviewer says, that all goings-on in Poland, including the introduction of martial law, are a purely internal, national affair of the Poles and that no one else has the right or should interfere in their decisions and actions. As high Polish leaders have repeatedly declared, martial law will be lifted as soon as the situation in the country permits.

Nevertheless, the United States and those of its friends who try to act as aids to unsolicited judges wish to prescribe to the Poles how to behave. This has been demonstrated most conspicuously by a NATO Council session in Brussels this week.

The observer regards the session's declaration as blatant interference in Poland's internal affairs.

Mentioning U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig's press conference in Brussels, Pavel Demchenko writes: "The chief of the State Department was literally enraged when asked why the United States applied 'double standards' to evaluating international events -- it condemned martial law in Poland, though introduced in full accordance with the Constitution, but turned a blind eye to the activities of the Turkish and Chilean regimes.

Washington patronizes reactionary Cuban emigres and Zionist terrorists, plots conspiracies against Libya, Iran, Nicaragua and Grenada. Has it ever suggested that its NATO allies discuss the situation in northern Ireland where shooting and bloodshed have been going on for many years now? No, nothing of the kind has ever been done, for understandable reasons: The noise around the situation in Poland pursues the sole aim of stirring a tide of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism in the world."

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS SUBVERSIVE ROLE OF RL-RFE

PM151053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Mikhaylov article: "When the Window-Dressing Is Cast Aside"]

[Text] For almost three decades the same thing has been happening over and over again: Every time the American radio stations Free Europe (RFE) and Liberty (RL) have been called by their proper name of subversive centers, created to wage psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries -- Washington has denied this. At first totally, then with reservations, but denied it nevertheless. It is nothing to do with us, they say, and the radio broadcasts, they say, are perfectly innocent. It was maintained that every word broadcast by RFE and RL, which are located in leased premises on FRG territory, primarily in Munich, is dictated simply by love for the peoples of the socialist states.

It would have been possible to forget about this clumsy lie, were it not for certain attendant circumstances. Back in 1953 a conference of the Munich radio stations' employees was held in the United States, at which the so-called "Williamsburg Declaration" was adopted. This document, elaborated "in its own milieu," defined unequivocally the genuine aims of RL-RFE: "To struggle to overthrow the communist system in the countries of Eastern Europe." No more and no less. This is the sort of "love" which seized the Munich radio stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist community countries. These are their true aims which remain unchanged and which are suffering complete failure through no fault of their authors.

For a certain time these aims were carefully concealed, but only in documents for the public. However, the entire practical activity of RL-RFE and their broadcasts which are slanderous from start to finish spoke for themselves. But who was officially accountable for them? There was a time when this responsibility was assigned to "private charitable organizations," on whose donations RL-RFE allegedly existed. This fiction, as was only to be expected, did not stand up for long and appropriations for RL-RFE were included in the U.S. federal budget. From year to year these appropriations grew. As for leadership of the subversive radio centers, this was exercised and is exercised in practice by the CIA though nominally it is exercised by the relevant U.S. propaganda departments.

And yet RL-RFE's activity is continually expanding. There are 1,010 hours [as published] of radio braodcasts per day in 22 languages of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia. RFE broadcasts to Poland round the clock. Right from the start of the crisis in 1980 it established the closest of ties with the counterrevolutionaries from the Social Self-Defense Committee and the Workers Defense Committee (KSS-KOR) and similar groupings. It helped them to seize control of Solidarity, incited people to action against the socialist system and in fact orchestrated these actions. Now, following instructions from Washington, RFE has concentrated its efforts on hindering the normalization of the situation in Poland.

Over 1,500 people are employed at RL-RFE. They are all radio saboteurs against the socialist countries and other kinds of renegades. They are engaged not only in radio broadcasts but also in various services including a radio interception service, which monitors not only radio communications but also telegraph and telephone conversations in the socialist countries.

By the end of 1981 the total capacity of the subversive radio stations was to have been doubled in comparison with 1971. All the work is being financed by the U.S. Government.

Every year plans and prospectuses for RL-RFE activity are approved by the State Department. These are all deliberately false and fabricated reports and materials of a provocative and inflammatory nature. Excessively assiduous clerks from the U.S. General Accounting Office calculated in their report that this office's reviewing division [otdel proslushivaniya] had established 335 instances of the Munich stations' broadcasting false information, provocative statements, downright slander and fraudulent and scandalous rumors. On the basis of these calculations memorandums were prepared for the U.S. administration evidently with the naive objective of prompting the White House and Congress not to be so generous toward RL-RFE. One of the documents, in particular, said: "The tone of that program was inflammatory and it should not have been broadcast."

The Washington corridors of power were enraged. Not about the nature of the Munich radio broadcasts but at the fact that there are still people in the U.S. state apparatus who do not realize that RL-RFE do not lie about, falsify and slander socialism and anathematize it episodically, but constantly, every day and every hour. This is what the subversive radio centers were created for, this is their raison d'etre, and this is what they are in business for.

With Poland specifically in minds, Zygmunt Michalowski, director of the Polish section of RFE, addressing the members of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee back on 18 August 1981, admitted the "the events occurring in Poland were prepared by local dissidents, who were given help by RFE." It is not surprising that now that the plans of the enemies of socialist Poland have been bankrupted, this same Michalowski is in mourning. After the introduction of martial law, in an interview with the New York TIMES, Michalowski inveighed against the Military Council for National Salvation and at the same time assured his American bosses that "not one of our utterances will contradict U.S. policy."

Even the most cursory acquaintance with RL-RFE broadcasts in the last days of 1981 and the first days of 1982 leaves no doubt that the Munich subsidiaries of the CIA are operating completely in the interests of U.S. policy, that is they are doing everything to fuel the situation and to prevent people from living in tranquillity and peace. The inflammatory programs beamed to Poland in the Christmas and New Year period were aimed at setting Poles against each other and impelling them to violate martial law.

Anyway the CIA does not need covers today. President Reagan has taken direct charge himself of directing all subversive activity against the socialist countries, including the "work" of RL-RFE. He said his closest advisers -- Bush, Haig, Weinberger, Meese, and also CIA director Casey, Wick, director of the International Communications Agency and F. Shakespeare, appointed chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, have made psychological warfare their prerogative. The board of directors of RL-RFE has been disbanded and all leadership functions of the radio stations have been transferred to the Board for International Broadcasting.

Both in his Christmas message and in the special statement on events in Poland, R. Reagan ignored the objective facts and falsified the real state of affairs. He announced the introduction of discriminatory measures vis-a-vis not only Poland but also the Soviet Union. Though the U.S. President was told firmly that such behavior by the Washington administration is incompatible with the norms of international law and constitutes flagrant interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, Reagan's stance shows that he has not drawn the proper conclusions and this is causing harm to the United States itself. In particular, Ronald Reagan "demands" that nobody should dare hamper the Munich radio saboteurs, whom -- as emerges from a State Department spokesman's reports -- the U.S. President has personally taken under his own wing.

All window-dressing is being cast aside. The White House incumbent openly acknowledges that RL-RFE are in Washington's service. He has even appointed special personnel, in particular the learned "Sovietologist" Richard Pipes, for direct liaison between these radio stations and the U.S. president(!) Pipes achieved notoriety last year with the statement that "nothing remains of detente" and that the threat to peace from the USSR can be eliminated only if ... the Soviet Union introduces a system "on Western lines." Official U.S. bodies at the time considered it for their own good to repudiate this wild statement by Pipes. But this did not prevent Pipes himself from being chosen as one of the President's personal consultants on the affairs of the Munich subversive radio stations. Well he knows what it is to "advise!"

A change is planned in the leadership of RL-RFE, within the framework of the overall shift of U.S. policy to the right, of course. Jim Critchlow, a CIA staffer, has been proposed as director of RL. Replacements are being prepared for the RL-RFE president, Ferguson, and his deputy, Walter. All in all, the last barriers on thepath of transforming the Munich subversive radio stations into official U.S. Government establishments are being removed.

President Reagan's personal patronage of these measures is supplemented by other attributes of the current U.S. administration's policy, which should have been consigned to the archives long ago. Today the advice of former Senator Fulbright, a sober-minded U.S. figure, is perfectly reasonable -- he persistently recommended doing away with propaganda of the RL-RFE type and giving RL-RFE an opportunity of occupying a place in the cemetery of cold war relics!

TURKISH CP LEADER DENOUNCES REAGAN OVER POLAND

LD161726 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Turkish Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Ismail Bilen, in a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, disclosed Reagan's hypocrisy in connection with his statement on events in Poland. In his letter, parts of which were published in the Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI, Bilen said that while the President is supposedly concerned about trade union rights and freedom in Poland, he supports military regimes which harshly suppress democratic rights and freedom. The letter points out that Reagan tries to (?accuse) the Soviet Union of interfering in Poland's internal affairs, while in fact it is the United States that interfers in other countries' internal affairs. Oppression and embargo are the basis of U.S. foreign policy. In his letter, refuting Reagan's claim that the sanctions taken against Poland are only for ethical and humane reasons, Ismail Bilen said that in reality the United States uses these measures asa pretext to justify its support for Polish counterrevolutionaries, intensification of international tension and its plans to deploy nuclear missiles in West Europe.

AUSTRIAN CRITICISM OF SANCTIONS ON POLAND CITED

PM151129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent B. Orekhov under the general heading: "Against Resurgence of Cold War"]

[Text] Vienna, 11 Jan -- The newspaper ARBEITER ZEITUNG, organ of the Socialist Party, has published an interview.with Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky in which he sharply rejects R. Reagan's appeal for economic "sanctions" against the USSR in connection with the events in Poland. Our country, the chancellor said, uses Arab oil, Polish coal and Russian natural gas. It would be sheer madness to contemplate renouncing these sources of energy for political reasons.

Reagan, the paper ARBEITER ZEITUNG writes in an editorial commentary, has decided to "punish" Moscow for the fact that martial law has been declared in Poland. But, to all appearances, the White House is concerned not about trade union freedom in Poland nor about the fate of democracy in that country, since the very concepts of trade union freedoms and human rights are intrinsically alien to Washington. No, the paper concludes, Reagan and his entourage are motivated by something else: they want to obtain political and propaganda weapons for waging a cold war against Moscow.

According to VOLKSSTIMME, the "sanctions" announced by the U.S. President against the Soviet Union are another attempt by Washington and the U.S. military-industrial complex in general to use the situation in Poland to further exacerbate international tension.

MORE ON USSR ENVOY'S REMARKS ON POLISH EVENTS

PM141601 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mr Chervonenko Condemns 'Extremely Crude Interference in Polish Affairs'"]

[Text] The Atlantic Council's decisions were certainly at the center of the talks which Mr Mitterrand had with Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko, whom he entertained at lunch Tuesday 12 January. On leaving the Elysee the ambassador stated: "The decisions taken in Brussels constitute extremely crude interference in Polish affairs. They run counter to all the principles of international relations universally recognized by the United Nations and in no way correspond to the Helsinki accords."

Refusing to "judge" France's position, Mr Chervonenko added that "various reactions have been expressed in France on the subject of events in Poland, which are an internal Polish affair." "The best way of helping the Polish people to overcome the crisis as quickly as possible is to stop all interference in their affairs," he said.

Mr Chervonenko described comments on Moscow's role in the Polish events as "completely trumped-up inventions." "We have relations of friendship and alliance with Poland," he said, "and our country is giving Warsaw considerable aid through credit and food products. The situation which is now emerging in Poland is likely to steer the country out of the crisis. The less interference there is in internal Polish affairs, the quicker the situation will be normalized."

SOVIET ECONOMIC AID TO POLAND REPORTED

PRAVDA Cited

LD170756 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0500 GMT 17 Jan 82

["On a Basis of Friendship and Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (TASS) -- The Polish people are living with real hope of a resolution to their acute economic and sociopolitical problems which have developed over the last half-year, writes PRAVDA today.

It is natural, the paper says, that the countries of the socialist community, primarily the Soviet Union, are helping fraternal Poland in the resolution of its difficult problems. Recently a protocol on trade exchange and payments between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic was signed for 1982. This document again shows the great significance that the CPSU and the Soviet Government attach to the development and strengthening of relations with fraternal Poland, and testifies to the indestructible adherence of the Soviet people to their international duty and their readiness to come to the aid of their friends at a difficult time.

The protocol provides for the dispatch of a wide range of Soviet goods to Poland. The supply of these will promote the restoration of the national economy which has suffered as a result of the drawn-out crisis caused by the subversive activity of irresponsible elements, counterrevolutionaries and antisocialist forces.

The paper continues that this week talks took place in Moscow on a broad range of issues in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister for foreign affairs, and his Polish colleague, J. Czyrek.

The parties expressed unwavering confidence that the relations of friendship and close all-round cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will in the future continue to be strengthened and to develop on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, and through the active participation by both states in the multilateral defense and political alliance of the socialist countries -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. "These relations," PRAVDA stresses, "reliably serve the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples, the cause of socialism, and are an important factor in the stability and security on the European Continent and in international affairs as a whole."

Flood Relief

LD151602 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan, TASS -- Being guided by feelings of humanism and fraternal solidarity, the Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has decided to give free aid to flood victims in the Polish People's Republic.

In the next few days medicines, dehydrated and condensed milk, baby food, sugar and blankets will be sent to the Polish Red Cross.

WARSAW LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Olszowshi, Siwak Participate

LD171508 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1424 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan (TASS) -- The working people of People's Poland today marked the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the capital from the German fascist invaders by Soviet and Polish troops. There was a solemn laying of wreaths and flowers at the mausoleum cemetery for Soviet servicemen who died in the fighting for Warsaw. They were laid by representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, the capital's popular unity front committee and a number of public organizations. Wreaths were also laid at the monument of Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms in the Warsaw district of Praga.

A festive meeting devoted to the day of liberation of the Polish capital took place in Warsaw. S. Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, A. Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, war veterans, prominent figures of the workers' movement and activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society took part.

Those assembled were addressed by M. Hermaszewski, cosmonaut-pilot of the Polish People's Republic, who is a member of the Military Council for National Salvation. He stressed that Warsaw Liberation Day went down in the history of People's Poland as a joyful festival. The brotherhood-in-arms of Soviet and Polish soldiers has grown strong in its joint struggle against fascism, the common enemy. A new stage, inseparably linked with the idea of national and social liberation and with the construction of socialism on Polish soil, has opened in the life of the country.

Our homeland, he said, celebrates the present anniversary of Warsaw's liberation in a time of special circumstances. Rising to the defense of socialism, Polish solders barred the way to counterrevolution and thwarted its plans for seizing power. The Military Council for National Salvation has taken measures to safeguard law and order and the calm and safety of people. There are still many difficulties to be surmounted. This can only be achieved by intense creative toil in the name of the homeland and in the name of its socialist development.

Celebrations Noted

LD162104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Celebrations began in Warsaw today on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the Polish capital by Soviet and Polish troops from the German fascist aggressors. Wreaths and flowers were laid at the foot of monuments to servicemen who fell in the struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers. A solemn ceremony of wreath-laying took place in Warsaw's Praga district, where the monument to Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms has been sited. Majewski, the mayor of Warsaw, unveiled a commemorative plaque on the Lazienkowski Bridge. Henceforth the bridge will bear the name of Gen Berling, one of the creators of the Polish People's Army.

Warsaw 'Back to Normal'

LD161028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2250 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) -- I am proud of present-day Warsaw, the capital of socialist Poland. By its very existence it tells of the unlimited possibilities of the human spirit and of a selfless labor which knows no obstacles. Such a testimony is especially important now when we are striving to overcome existing difficulties. These words belong to one of the staff of the Warsaw steel works, Ryszard Lebieda, who shared with PRAVDA correspondent Oleg Losoto his memories of the Polish capital in January 1945.

Warsaw is meeting this present, 37th anniversary of its liberation in an atmosphere of orderliness, vigilance and self-discipline, the Soviet journalist writes. The plans of counterrevolution aimed at the seizure of power at the destruction of socialism in Poland and at breaking it away from the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact have been thwarted.

Someone or other in the West, who has been behind these latter-day pretenders to the role of rulers in Poland, has been rubbing his hands in satisfaction. But all of these specialists in sabotage, blackmail and scandal have not succeeded in bringing their performance to its end. The Polish people are themselves putting their house in order.

In spite of certain limitations connected with martial law, the report stresses, Warsaw is living in a normal and calm atmosphere. Shops, enterprises, and city transportation are working. Telephone communications inside the city have been connected. Cultural establishments have been opened.

TRUD CITES POLISH PAPER'S ATTACK ON SOLIDARITY

PM151647 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "GLOS ROBOTNICZY on the Essence of Solidarity"]

[Text] The Polish newspaper GLOS ROBOTNICZY has published an article entitled "The Truth About 15 Months," which says, in particular, that the evil begotten prior to August 1980 has been sharply condemned by the party.

However, from August 1980 through 11 December 1981, the extremist elements which penetrated Solidarity through the back door, using the false slogan of "defense of the interests of the working class," seized power in the trade union association and strenuously worked on dismantling the administrative, economic and social structures in Poland. The antipopular forces directed the energy of the people united within Solidarity into a false and antisocialist channel. The Kurons and Jurczyks and their ilk aimed to change the state system in Poland, wrest the state out of the community of socialist countries and restore capitalism in Poland.

For 15 months the government patiently conducted talks. However the leadership of the trade union association, under the influence of the Workers' Defense Committee-Social Self-Defense Committee (KSS-KOR) and the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), put forward more and more new demands. For 15 months the government extended its hand with a view to achieving national accord, but no response was forthcoming. It did not fit into the plans of the counterrevolution, which was striving for confrontation. In practice this meant bloodshed. Solidarity stopped being a trade union and turned into an opposition political party, striving to seize full power in Poland.

Each day during these past 15 months was worse than the one before and was distinguished by new difficulties and strikes. Initially the Solidarity leadership called itself a trade union movement, then a social movement, but if we analyze all those days it is possible to come to the conclusion that the leadership of the Solidarity trade union association in its intentions and tasks was fully in line with the methods of the Hitlerite ringleaders. This was not a spontaneous phenomenon. It was a precisely worked-out system. Every month during this period in Poland clearly attests that it was similar to the period before the coming to power of Hitlerite fascism in Germany.

At that time in Germany, as in Poland, an imaginary enemy was found. And both in Germany and in Poland psychological terror was unleashed and groups of fighters, hidden behind the title of "self-defense detachments" were created. In Germany murders began 2 years before Hitler's rise to power, while in Poland they were talking of the need to hang the "Reds".

As then in Germany, so in Poland, the authority of the lawful government was undermined, parliament's competence called into question and the national economy gradually ruined in order to create the appropriate climate in society to set brother against brother.

In 1933 in Germany the fascists managed to seize power with the help of a putsch. The consequences were Dachau, the war, Auschwitz, millions of graves and finally complete defeat. This is the fate which the KSS-KOR and the KPN leaders were preparing for Poland. We, true Poles, would not like such a fate for our motherland and therefore those who realized even then what the Solidarity leaders were striving for, began to sound the alarm.

It must be admitted that the enemies of socialist Poland very skillfully manipulated the workers' protest and dissatisfaction. Skillfully playing on these notes and deceiving the workers and peasants regarding the genuine intentions of the trade union, they erected a wall of mistrust between the authorities and the working class and Polish countryside. Solidarity experts perfidiously played on the question of a wage hike. They knew in advance that, following a wage hike, inflation would set in and thus the working class would get nothing out of it. Of course, they foresaw that these methods would destabilize the national economy, strip the markets and ricochet against the workers' budgets, and their anger would once more be directed against the authorities.

We did not realize this then, but we realize that every new strike entails a reduction of goods in the stores. And the Solidarity leadership's subversive work in the countryside means a reduction in supplies of milk, bread, meat and butter.

We also realized that a blow aimed against the Citizens' Militia and the security organs creates a tremendous threat to public tranquillity and security and means an increase in hooliganism, speculation, violence and robberies.

Plants and factories in Poland almost ceased production. However, for the extremists from Solidarity, for Kuron from KSS-KOR and Moczulski from KPN, all these elements -- inflation, shortage of goods and hunger which has already begun to knock at the door of some Polish families -- were necessary to implement their wicked plans. It was also necessary for them to dismantle the Citizens' Militia in order to paralyze the activity of the law and order organs and so that the attributes of banditry such as brass knuckles, knives and razors might appear on the streets.

They did their utmost to weaken the authorities and force them to fulfill their demands, to make them spineless and bring them to their knees, to destroy the state machinery and build their own "new order" on the ruins. To the naive they promised to transform Poland into a second Japan, but none of these rhetoricians mentioned how hard one has to work in Japan for every yen.

They abused and tried to completely distort in the eyes of the inexperienced young people the new history of Poland, people's Poland, which has given young people everything possible: a serene childhood, a peaceful youth, free education, higher education and as far as possible new apartments. They called the work of the Polish soldier at Narvik, Tobruk, Monte Cassino and Lednio useless. The anticommunists brandished the sword over our Western borders, for 30 pieces of silver they gave new nourishment to the revanchists in the FRG. They brought dishonor upon our national colors by wearing white and red armbands, and instead of working for the sake of the motherland they sealed its fate. The letters KPN on the walls of buildings mean nothing other than betrayal, hatred toward Poland and selling its interests for Western currency.

A torrent of money flowed in from the West for propaganda which debased everything Polish and socialist.

Only the Bujaks, Slowiks, Trautmans, and their ilk lived well during those 15 months. The workers lived on ration cards but those gentlemen wanted for nothing in the last year and a half. They fixed for themselves a wage in excess of the salary of a minister and intercepted parcels coming to Poland from the West. This is exactly what their moral nature is like, their "selfless" love for the motherland and the workers.

Soon we will publish the sums of money involved and the names of those who in the course of the 15 months of chaos and anarchy "earned" substantial bank balances in foreign currency. The dollars arriving from abroad for Solidarity, KPN or KSS-KOR were entered in the ledgers rather strangely. From March 1968 Mr Kuron lived only from his "political" activity and did not work anywhere. It must be noted that he lived in a very grand style. This can be confirmed by the waiters at the Kasprow Restaurant in Zakopane or the Grand Hotel in Sopot.

Money flowed in from the West in a torrent. And there is also a parallel here with how Hitler came to power. He was also financed by big capital in order to bar the way to socialists and communists in Germany. The same methods were used in Poland: financing chaos and anarchy in Poland in order to pluck People's Poland from the fraternal family of socialist community countries, split the unity of socialism and compromise the state system and authorities in Poland.

Who were these masters of organized chaos, anarchy and disturbances and what was their background?

Let us take as an example, the leader of Lodz Solidarity, Mr A. Trautman, a semi-educated criminal. The press has already printed photocopies of seven legal sentences passed against him for crimes committed.

He has created round himself the myth of national hero pursuing political activity, deceiving those who did not know about his criminal past. He felt a fierce hatred for people's power because it was a hindrance in his criminal designs. Having seized power he brutally persecuted those who stood in his way. There were many like Trautman in the trade union association's leadership.

What did these people have in common with idelogy? They strove for one thing only -- for Poland's collapse and a "good" life for themselves. This is exactly what would have happened. The criminals would have administered the voivodships and the country. This would have happened if it had not been for 13 December 1981. This day will go down in Poland's history. On that day the government and the authorities and the majority of the utterly weary Polish people, said a firm "no" -- we have had enough of adventurism!

MOSCOW RADIO DISCUSSES DISSOLUTION OF NZS

LD152250 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 15 Jan 82

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] The news about the dissolution of the so-called Independent Students Association [NZS] was received -- as one would think -- with relief by all those in Poland who believe that students should above all acquire knowledge, and not counteract it. The breif history of the NZS proves that the leadership of that organization, as well as the people who stood behind it, thought least of all about the organization of teaching and solving the social problems of academic youth. They were more impassioned by politicking aimed at the interests of the socialist motherland.

In one of his interviews, the boss of the "independent students," Jaroslaw Guzy, asked by an ITD [Polish magazine] reporter to sum up the year's activity of that organization, replied with disarming frankness: I do not think I could do it. Besides, it is not all that bad: After all, I do not have to know everything. And so, Jaroslaw Guzy could not know everything about the work of the union he headed. Maybe he was alluding to internal machinations which had already started inside the NZS, on the pattern and similar to the patron of that organization, that is, Solidarity.

Toward the end of November, the NZS spokesman spoke about it to SLOWO POWSZECHNE journalist (Jacek Konczyk) who, having listened to his meanderings, drew a simply prophetic conclusion: Your organization will cease to be because of its separation from its base and the inclination to politicking. This journalistic diagnosis about NZS's complete separation from the realities of student life needs no further comment.

Also the Polish press reports that the NZS, even after the introduction of martial law, planned strike action in many higher schools of the Polish People's Republic. We should add, however, that the "independents" no longer limited themselves to organizing excesses among the student youth but pulled them into industrial enterprises to goad the workers, mainly young ones, to act against the measures taken by the military authorities. Such attempts would, of course, be impossible had not the NZS enjoyed the support and protection of Solidarity bosses and other antisocialist extremists. However, was that "independent" association of rabble rousers and organizers of antigovernment actions really independent? To answer that question, one should go back in history.

The origin of the present "independents" reaches back to the early sixties, when an illegal circle called the Club of Political Thought was founded in the economics department of Warsaw University. Its spiritual fathers were such professors as Brus and Bauman, who several years later left the country, and the direct organizers were Karol Modzelewski, Waldemar Kuczynski and Aleksander Smolar. Smolar is still traipsing around in the West where he is maintained by the subversive special services.

One should say that after the notorious events of March 1958 many heralds of antisocial ideas came to the conclusion that one should not play with fire in Poland and resolved to go where their true leaning led them -- to the West.

Several years were needed to reconstruct the considerably diminished cadre of fighters for the political program suited to the desires of the young generation, that is, Modzelewski and professional specialists in anti-Soviet propaganda. This was the scope of the literature with whose help those gentlemen wished to reshape young people into obedient executors of their goals: the overthrow of people's power.

Behind the backs of NZS members, contacts were also made with foreign protectors, ready to assure to the bosses of "independents" all sorts of help for the goals which had nothing to do with studies.

Recently, the NZS leadership was preparing the second union congress. At that forum it was envasaged to adopt an ideological declaration whose base -- as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote -- was to be the banning of a dialogue with the PZPR and the organizations supporting its program; the ban was to embrace all the organizations of the union. One can safely say, however, that the bosses of the "independents" reached their goal: There is and there will be no question of any dialogue with authorities.

VARIATIONS TO POLISH SOLDIERS PZPR APPLICATION

The following variations to the Moscow TASS International item entitled "Polish Soldiers Apply To Join PZPR," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 4 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 9, are taken from a report by O. Losoto under the heading "Lofty Trust; Meeting With Polish Army Servicemen" and carried in the Moscow PRAVDA 2 January edition:

On page F 9, first paragraph, line one, the Moscow PRAVDA version reads: [Text] Warsaw -- Please accept from us a Polish family, best wishes and respect for your selfless and difficult services' -- that is the beginning, or more or less the beginning, of many letters currently reaching Polish Army units and subunits from their fellow countrymen. The letter quoted was received by the servicemen of the unit I was to visit.

"'We were driving to the unit's location. There had been a heavy snowfall the day before. But the road had already been cleared. Our documents were checked on the way out of the city.

"'A young colonel, the unit commander, described the tasks the servicemen are now resolving. All the soldiers and officers received the introduction of martial law...'" (supplying additional opening passage)

On page F 9, second paragraph, last line, the PRAVDA version reads: "...controlling the traffic at intersections.

"We spent several hours with the servicemen. The watches were changed and the details marched and drove away to their tours of duty. Normal combat training continued.

"The unit has glorious combat traditions. They are..." (supplying additional paragraph and omitting "the correspondent notes that")

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO HUNGARY -- Moscow, 18 Jan (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vladimir Bazovskiy as USSR ambassador to the Hugarian People's Republic. Vladimir Bazovskiy was born in 1917. During the years 1972-79 he was USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The previous ambassador, Vladimir Pavlov, has been released from his duties in connection with his transfer to another position. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Jan 82 LD]

SILOV COMMENTS ON ANITWAR PROTESTS IN W. EUROPE

LD151118 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan TASS -- "The European people do not wish to resign themselves to Western Europe's role as a 'theatre of military operations,' which is assigned to it in the Pentagon's strategic scenario," writes Yevgeniy Silov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Analyzing in the January issue of the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS JOURNAL [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] the causes of massive anti-war demonstrations, which swept most of West European countries in the autumn of 1981, the author points out that they "marked a new stage in the development of the movement of European peoples against the arms race, against the threat of new world war."

In the anti-war movement a serious shift has become manifest in the mood of the population of the West European countries from passiveness and complacency to grave concern and active forms of protests. That was due to a number of reasons, which "the instigators of the arms race and advocates of confrontation in politics had not taken into account or disregarded."

This is, in the first place, Yevgeniy Silov notes, a turn of the American ruling circles from the policy of detente to building up war hysteria, to attempts at regaining their lost military-strategic superiority in the world, to the military power methods of resolving international problems."

"The adventurist style of the foreign policy pursued by the present ruling circles of the United States," the author goes on to write, "is a source not only of concern, but also on real fear in Western Europe. It is not fortutious that the population of West European countries is by far more concerned over the conduct of the USA in the international arena than over the alleged 'Soviet menace.'

"Thus," Yevgeniy Silov stresses, "the wave of anti-war actions in the West European countries was touched off above all by the awareness among the broad masses of the population of the really existing and growing danger to the vital national interests, the very existence of those people which are threatened by the senseless and selfish policy of the U.S. ruling quarters."

ILICHEV HOLDS TALKS IN FINLAND 12-14 JAN

LD142014 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Helsinki, 14 Jan TASS -- Conversations were held on January 12-14 between Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev and State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Finland Matti Tuovinen, in accordance with the established practice of consultations between the foreign ministries of the Soviet Union and Finland, on questions connected with the resumption of the Madrid followup meeting on security and cooperation in Europe.

Leonid Ilichev was received by Acting Prime Minister of Finland Eino Uusitald and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

VASILYEV HAILS SOVIET-FINNISH COOPERATION

LD141618 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Station observer Vitaliy Vasilyev commentary: "The Soviet Union and Finland Are Following the Well-Travelled Path of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance."]

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and Finland have developed for more than 3 decades on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Time has proved the reliability and advantageousness of these relations. It has proved to be correct the words spoken by the great Finnish statesman, Juho Kusti Paasikivi, in 1944: Peace, mutual understanding and good neighborly relations based on full trust with the Soviet Union are principles that we must regard as guidelines in political activity. In formulating the substance of his country's new foreign political line in those years, Paasikivi was positive regarding the policy of good neighborliness and friendship, which the Soviet state has observed and continues to observe consistently with regard to Finland.

The main achievement of the presidential term of another great Finnish statesman, Urho Kekkonen, is the fact that Finland observed this line actively and creatively. Now this policy of friendship with and trust in the Soviet Union and of active struggle for peace is widely known as the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. It is supported by the great majority of Finns and it has gained international recognition. Through the joint efforts of the state leaders and of the nations on the basis of the treaty, stable and good neighborly relations and fruitful cooperation in the most diverse fields have been developed.

A very important achievement of Soviet-Finnish relations, especially during the past decade, has been the expansion of political cooperation. At the regular personal meetings of state leaders, questions of principle connected with the development of relations between our countries are discussed and solved, international problems are examined and means are sought to fight together for peace and international security.

Soviet-Finnish cooperation helps to preserve the stable situation both in Northern Europe and in Europe as a whole. Our countries' active measures to preserve peace have become particularly important in the present difficult international situation. There is wide understanding and support in Finland for the measures taken by the Soviet Union to restart the process of detente and to achieve realistic results in limiting the arms race and in disarmament. On the other hand, our country values Finland's efforts to strengthen international security and to prevent the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union has often expressed its support for Finland's initiatives to have Northern Europe declared a nuclear-free zone. Finland's foreign political line, which includes an active fight for peace, and its contribution to the preparations for and convening of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe have gained it great prestige and respect in the international arena.

The coincidence of the basic interests of the Soviet Union and Finland in strengthening international security does not of course mean that their views on all questions of world politics should be the same. However, as experience has shown, the good will of the two countries and their mutual understanding, trust and spirit of cooperation make it possible to find solutions that satisfy both and to expand the sphere of cooperation for the benefit of peace. The joint search for means to safeguard peace and international security bring the Soviet Union and Finland closer together and strengthen the friendly Soviet-Finnish relations, which are based on the 1948 treaty.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has noted that while our nations have such an agreement they can rest assured about the future of Soviet-Finnish relations. This future is clear, certain and safe.

TIKHONOV GREETS NEW DANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD150138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Jorgensen, the prime minister of Denmark, in which he conveyed congratulations in connection with his appointment to this post.

In his telegram of reply the Danish prime minister expressed heartfelt gratitude for the congratulations. The telegrams express confidence that the goodneighborly relations and constructive cooperation between our countries will be further developed in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Denmark, strengthening peace and European security.

KOROTKOV COMMENTS ON USSR-W. EUROPE PIPELINE

LD161804 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The construction has started of a giant gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The minister of the Soviet gas industry, Vasiliy Dinkov, has said the line, part of the equipment for which comes from Western countries, will be commissioned by the end of next year. Vladimir Korotkov makes these comments:

The press throughout the world has (?rightly) called the agreement on the pipeline the contract of the century. The experts say that the construction of the 4,650 km line will cost $15 thousand million.

For 25 years Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France and Federal Germany will be annually receiving 40 thousand million cubic meters of Soviet gas. Life is insisting on the peaceful cooperation of all countries to solve the problems facing each nation and the entire humanity. In the present complex situation the Soviet Union remains loyal to its policy of promoting such cooperation. It must be said that certain Western circles have spoken against the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, the mutual benefits of which are apparent. They devised all kinds of tales to prevent the deal from being carried out. The United States is using the latest developments in Poland to freeze the agreement between the Soviet Union and its partners. It is resorting to crude pressure and blackmail. Washington has even imposed sanctions in trade with the Soviet Union.

However, there is growing understanding in the world that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. The public is also beginning to realize that cooperation with the Soviet Union is mutually beneficial. This cooperation meets the vital interests of the Western nations, especially in the present conditions of the economic slump, mass-scale unemployment, the energy crisis and the fact that many industries do not work at their full capacity. Americans are openly saying that the discriminatory measures of the Reagan administration in relations with the Soviet Union will notably harm only the United States, and have little effect on the Soviet Union. The TIME magazine has said that these measures resemble a missile gone out of control, which in the long run will hit the country that launched it but not the one chosen as the target.

There are feelings in the West (?and Europe) that the nations that have given in to American pressure will have to pay a high price for that. Experience has shown that it is much easier to curtail international cooperation than to start it all over again.

In developing its foreign trade and economic relations the Soviet Union does not proceed from its own needs only. President Brezhnev has said that we in the Soviet Union have always considered equal and free international trade not only a good way to satisfy the material needs of the partners concerned but also and above a powerful factor of strengthening peace and good relations between nations.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES U.S.-TURKISH RELATIONSHIP

LD172210 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Cost of So-Called U.S. Aid to Turkey"]

[Text] Ataturk's comrade in arms, Ismet Inonu, once said with regard to Turkish-U.S. relations that relations with the superpowers will never cease.

And really, when the question of relations between an imperialist state and a partner that is less developed economically and militarily arises, such a state of affairs will continue to be observed. The short history of Turkish-U.S. relations proves this. Washington, in giving so-called aid to Turkey, relies on the adage "he who pays the piper calls the tune" in its relations with Ankara.

Promising new dollars to Turkey for military purposes, the United States makes demands of its small partner that are to be followed to the letter. As is known, these demands concern some of Turkey's problems with NATO and (?joint measures) implemented by socialist and nonaligned countries. A more extensive militarization of the country, a constant increase of military expenditures, the existence of U.S. military bases on Turkish soil and the protection of these bases by the United States for the purpose of aggression and espionage -- all these are part and parcel of U.S. stipulations vis-a-vis Turkey.

Turkey, always following U.S. policy, has to obey the dictates of its senior when very important international issues arise. As it is known, a few days ago a NATO foreign ministers meeting was held in Brussels and the situation in Poland was discussed. It seems that normality in that country does not suit NATO and its leaders. It should be added that interference in the internal affairs of a socialist country that has nothing to do with NATO is a negative [words indistinct] and is tantamount to crude violation of the articles of the Helsinki Final Act.

The United States, which brings pressure to bear on its allies, imposed a communique in Brussels, and as is clear from the communique, it tried to force its allies, including Turkey, to adopt sanctions against the USSR and Poland. In the meantime the interests of the NATO countries, including Turkey, were not taken into consideration. On the eve of the NATO meeting MILLIYET wrote: Turkey does not wish to adopt economic sanctions against the USSR. According to the paper, adopting sanctions and an economic embargo against the USSR would create difficulties for Soviet capital investments in Turkey, and this would harm Turkey rather than the USSR. Turkey's relations with [words indistinct]. For instance, in the U.S. capital, Turkey's internal affairs are being followed closely. And to make Turkey play a vanguard role in the aggressive NATO bloc the United States does not refrain from dictates and harsh interference. For instance, just as the Turkish and foreign press have repeatedly said, the United States special services are behind the campaign to persecute Turkish democrats.

Dear listeners, you must be aware of the fact that thousands of trade unionists and members of various parties have been thrown in jail, a number of democratic organizations have been proscribed and a large number of patriots are facing execution. According to statistics carried by the press, the leaders of the Confederation of the Unions [DISK], which boasts of a membership of 800,000, are now among the accused in the dock. Their sole crime is defending the interests of the workers within normal trade union activity against (?plunder by big capital) and struggling for economic rights. In the meantime, DISK, like a great many democratic organizations that are currently proscribed in Turkey, wants Turkey to withdraw from NATO, to dismantle the U.S. military bases on Turkish soil and to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the Turkish republic. This is precisely what has given rise to a special discomfort and anxiety in Washington.

A great many people with an objective view in the country have repeatedly mentioned that the United States is not helping Turkey just to be nice. This so-called help, indeed, costs the Turkish people a great deal.

COMMENTARY VIEWS GREEK NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY

NC141207 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In his recent interview with the newspaper AKROPOLIS, the New Democracy Party leader spoke about the intent to reorganize the party so that it could be turned into a military machine for the struggle against the current Greek Government. Our commentator states:

In this purely warlike interview, Evangelos Averof expressed the desire to fight against PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] on all fronts. We were not surprised by the military terminology of the former defense minister. His party -- New Democracy -- however, suffered a crushing defeat in the election and the new leader of this party is determined to regain the lost positions.

Does the interview, however, mention any form of political struggle against PASOK within the framework of the Greek Constitution or is New Democracy preparing for other forms of struggle? The future will provide an answer to this question.

For the time being, however, this party concentrates under its banner all the rightists, most of whom were voted down by the Greek voters in the October election. Do they have an opportunity to shake the Greeks' confidence in their ability to fulfill the government program for democratic changes? We think that such an opportunity would be minimal as long as the government diligently implements its program in the people's interest. The first steps have already been taken.

The implementation of these measures will expand the social foundation of PASOK and lead to the further isolation of the rightists. The reorganization of the state apparatus, which served the class interests of the Greek oligarchy for a long time, will also have an important role in strengthening the positions of the democratic forces. Control of this sector, according to PASOK, is an essential prerequisite for achieving the changes envisaged by the party.

We do not think there is any need to analyze the first measures taken by the government in implementing its election promises; it is enough to state that they serve the interests of the greatest majority of the Greek people. Here we have a question: On what basis will the leader of new democracy wage his war? Will it be for a return to the past when these interests were not curbed? The Greek people have already expressed their opinion and made their choice.

BRITISH GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT TO TASHKENT

GF161704 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Representatives of the British peace-loving organizations and antimilitary movements have completed their visit to the Uzbek SSR. The delegation of representatives was headed by William (?Park).

During their stay in the Uzbek SSR, the guests traveled to Samarkand and visited the city's historic sites and new construction areas. The members of the delegation also held talks with the workers of the factory known as (?8th of March). The view that (?more cooperation should be established) among the people in the struggle to prevent war was strongly emphasized at this meeting.

After their return to Tashkent, the members of the British delegation visited one of the schools in the Uzbek capital and then conferred with members of the Uzbek Committee for the Defense of Peace.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT, TALKS BY SYRIA'S KHADDAM

Gromyko, Khaddam at Luncheon

LD161928 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Talks between Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, ended on Friday. Questions relating to the situation in the Middle East and some other international issues were discussed. Viewpoints were exchanged also about questions concerning bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. The two sides also stressed their determination to strengthen future cooperation between the two countries in all spheres on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1980 between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Andrey Gromyko held a luncheon banquet in honor of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

In his speech at the luncheon banquet, Gromyko said: Soviet-Syrian meetings at summit level and at other levels in recent years have entered with resolution into the framework of relations between our two courtries. The intensity of these meetings and their great political context are good proof of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in the struggle for peace on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Andrey Gromyko said: In light of what is now happening in the world it is necessary for our two friendly countries to fundamentally discuss the sensitive, important international issues in an atmosphere full, as usual, of the spirit of understanding. The exchange of viewpoints stressed the coincidence of viewpoints of both sides regarding these issues and showed that the Soviet Union and Syria are also determined to continue the struggle, stemming from the posture of peace and respect for the rights of peoples, in future affairs of the Middle East and international issues.

Andrey Gromyko said: The complex development of current international events is creating anxiety in those who show their concern for peace not only in words but also in deeds and in those who are seeking to close the road in the face of the policy of aggression and to disperse the clouds of the threat of war wherever they gather in the world. The Middle East is considered to be one of the regions threatened with violent explosion.

Andrey Gromyko said: The United States, the major power in the West, is pursuing a course of escalating the arms race, of setting up the most brutal destructive means of mass annihilation and of manufacturing international [word indistinct] and conflicts.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that Washington's behavior in international affairs today is outlined by confrontation and not by care to maintain a good political atmosphere in international relations. Also, its behavior is outlined by the search for military supremacy and not by cooperation based on mutual benefit on the basis of equality. U.S. leaders are acting as if the whole world, or at least half of it, has become their own ranch where they can behave the way they wish. From this stems their (?accompanying) striving to (?deploy) the modern types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe regardless of the fundamental interests of its peoples. Hence their attempts to blatantly intervene in the internal affairs of the sovereign countries and to intimidate those countries whose policies do not please them.

With regard to the Middle East, the foreign policy of the U.S. Administration has resulted in the great intensification of tension and the adoption of practical steps bent on cementing and expanding of its military-political presence there, knowing that this course provides suitable soil for the growth of Israel's expansionist designs.

The latest examples of this are Israel's attempts to (?legalize) the annexation of the Golan Heights, which are considered a true Syrian region. The whole world knows what the Golan Hieghts are and to whom they belong. They are Syrian territory.

The Soviet Union strongly condemns Israel's cliams. They are illegal and contravene the law and can only be considered international piracy. It is clear that Tel Aviv would not have followed this challenging behavior had it not been for Washington's support and, moreover, its encouragement.

For example, is not the U.S. threat to use the veto in the Security Council to prevent effective measures that are bound to deter the challenging aggressor from being taken in fact an encouragement for Israel's encroachments and claims bent on expansion at the expense of the other countries and peoples? Was not the annexation of the Golan Heights actually prompted by the signing of the U.S.-Israeli so-called strategic cooperation agreement, which took place a short while before the annexation? The staged act about suspending this agreement is not likely to deceive anyone, except the politically naive, knowing that this act seeks to draw attention away from the fact that Washington and Tel Aviv have become direct partners in the aggressive acts against the Arabs.

The formation of the so-called multinational forces, which in fact are U.S. occupation forces in the Sinai Peninsula, is also considered to be part of the U.S.' anti-Arab plans. Facts indicate that the U.S. military, whenever it is possible for them, are most willingly and speedily placing the jackboot on the territories of others and that they do not like to withdraw this jackboot. How much blood should be shed in the Middle East before Washington realizes that the destiny of the peoples of this region cannot be decided by the bayonet points of the U.S. Marines or the Israeli commandos?

Common sense says that it is time for the Israeli leaders to comprehend that the necessary security of the state cannot be secured through regional tension and by violating the legitimate rights of the neighbors. However, Tel Aviv behaves as if it hopes that the injustice being carried out against the Arabs will continue forever. This is the course of adventures that leads to political suicide in the future. Whoever justifies his territorial claims against the Arab countries by quoting the Torah must know that practicing policy on the basis of fables, whether from the Torah or from something else, is not a safe practice in international affairs.

What is most important in the matter is that the latest lessons of world history are not forgotten. It appears that a curtain of arrogance prevents some Israeli personalities from practically seeing the present and the future in the Middle East. One fact can be stated: The Arabs will never accept the occupation of their territories and will not surrender their right to freedom and independence. In the struggle to protect their firm rights and to realize an all-embracing and just settlement in the Middle East the Arab states and people can continue to rely on support from the Soviet Union. This is a principled course to us. It has been drawn up by the CPSU congresses and we continue to follow this course.

The whole world knows the basic measures which the Soviet Union calls for in light of the task of settling the Middle East situation. One of these is the complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied by them. Another is granting the Palestinian Arab people the right to their own independent entity, including the establishment of their own state. Third, all the states of the Middle East, including Israel, have the right to peaceful coexistence and development.

As Leonid Brezhnev said: We are prepared to cooperate with everyone who holds dear the ideals of justice and who wants a firm peace in the Middle East. This upright policy of ours also was manifested in the proposal made by the 26th CPSU Congress regarding a Middle East settlement.

Naturally, the Soviet Union will do all that is necessary for the development and consolidation of bilateral relations between our two countries and in order for Soviet-Syrian cooperation to become more effective from day to day.

In his reply, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam pointed out that the talks took place in a cordial atmosphere and that this meeting was the first meeting since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries in 1980. The main thing in our talks was they directly dealt with the issues concerning us all and that they were linked with the situation in the Middle East and Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights constitutes a big danger to Syria, to the Middle East and to the whole world. We discussed these questions in detail. Everything points out that our two countries are linked by firm bonds and close relations and that the annexation of the Golan Heights represents a violation of all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations organization regarding Israeli aggression. Right from the start it was clear to us that the Camp David accords seek to impose U.S. hegemony in the Middle East and to encourage Israel to commit further criminal acts. This course seeks the complete liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement and other progressive movements and it leads to cementing the presence of Zionism and American imperialism in the Middle East. We firmly stand against the Camp David plot and against the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. We will oppose with resolution all these plots aimed at our country. We are convinced that the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces will stand by our side in the present situation.

The development of Syria's cooperation with the Soviet Union is considered a cornerstone of our foreign policy. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad spoke of this. He said that friendship between our two countries serves the cause of progress and peace.

The Syrian foreign minister went on to say: We consider it necessary for the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to be strengthened more and more to firmly confront all the imperialist and Zionist intrigues and that we struggle against imperialist intervention in the affairs of Poland and resolutely support the People's Republic of Poland.

At the end of his speech 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: Friends, we shall continue our just struggle and we are confident that ultimately we shall triumph over the intrigues of imperialism regardless of our sacrifices and difficulties. We shall struggle until we achieve the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and secure the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination.

You have heard the two speeches delivered by Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, at the luncheon banquet given by the Soviet foreign minister in honor of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Damascus on Luncheon

JN152117 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko exchanged speeches during a luncheon banquet in Moscow held in Khaddam's honor. Both ministers expressed the desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation binding the two countries and indicated an identity of views on various issues of joint interest.

Khaddam said that his visit to Moscow is held within the framework of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in order to hold consultations on the Middle East situation, which is particularly serious following Israel's decision to annex Syrian Arab territories, thus creating a dangerous situation threatening the region's peace and security. Khaddam pointed out that the various aspects of the situation in the region were reviewed with Gromyko.

He added that the views of both sides were identical on all issues, reaffirming the nature of the relations between the two countries. Khaddam said: It has been very clear to us from the outset that the Camp David policy was aimed at placing the region under the Israeli hegemony and at perpetuating the aggression against the Arab homeland. Khaddam asserted that the history of Syrian-USSR relations shows the importance of promoting the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and that the development of the Syrian-USSR friendship constitutes a major part of our foreign policy. This has been affirmed by President Hafiz al-Asad, he added. Khaddam also said that these relations will continue to grow and develop because they are in the interest of our two peoples and all the peace-loving peoples. Khaddam said: We believe that the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front should receive continued support in order to face the imperialist-Zionist onslaught. The events in this part of the world prove that imperialism is determined to impose its will on peoples.

On the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Poland, Khaddam said: The interference in Poland's internal affairs reveals the nature of these plots. Therefore, we condemn any interference in Polish affairs from imperialist quarters. We stand by socialist Poland.

Concluding his speech, Khaddam expressed confidence in the inevitability of the triumph of our just cause and expressed gratitude to Gromyko and the USSR Government for the hospitality accorded to him and for the positive dialogue during the talks.

On his part, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko asserted that the Arab people will not succumb to Zionist occupation and will not cede their freedom and independence. He said: Israel was encouraged by annex Golan by the United States, which aims at interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, escalating tension and affirming its military presence in the region. Gromyko asserted that the U.S. policy is aimed at supporting Israel's expansionist ambitions and that Israel's decision to annex Golan is the best proof of that.

The Syrian-USSR final session ended today. Khaddam and his delegation left Moscow today for Damascus.

Gromyko Statement to SANA

JN171755 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (SANA) -- USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko has stated that the relations between Syria and the Soviet Union are successfully developing and progressing toward deepening the friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries. In an exclusive statement to the SANA correspondent in Moscow, Gromyko said that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed by President Hafiz al-Asad and President Leonid Brezhnev is very important in bolstering the ties of friendship between the people of Syria and those of the Soviet Union in their struggle to realize just peace 8n the Middle East and the whole world.

Evaluating his talks with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Gromyko said: We highly value all the stages of the talks which were held in a cordial atmosphere of understanding. These talks have been useful and in the interest of the two countries.

On issues discussed during the talks, Gromyko said: We discussed a number of issues related to bilateral relations and international issues of interest to the world, particularly the Middle East situation.

The USSR foreign minister condemned Israel's decision to annex the Golan and said that the decision shows Israel's aggressiveness and its expansionist intentions in order to realize its ambitions, which are a flagrant and complete rejection of right and legitimacy. This Israeli act, Gromyko added, can be described only as an international piracy.

Israel, he said, would not have taken such an aggressive step without the encouragement and support of the United States. Gromyko further said: We deplore and condemn this decision and stress the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Khaddam Soviet TV Interview

LD152044 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow before his departure by air for home.

He said in an interview with Soviet television that the conversations held with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko "dwelt on many important international problems, and first of all, on the Middle East situation."

"Special attention," 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed, "was paid to the discussion of the danger posed by the recent Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights, and measures to counter these aggressive Israeli actions."

Joint Communique

LD170032 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Soviet-Syrian Joint Communique"]

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership, deputy prime minister and Syrian foreign minister paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 14-15 January at the invitation of the Soviet Government for consultations in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship And Cooperation between the two countries.

The talks, which were held between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the Syrian foreign minister, concerned the situation in the Middle East, which was further aggravated following Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

This Israeli step is regarded as a crude violation of the UN Charter and resolutions and constitutes a grave danger to peace and security in the Middle East and throughout the world.

The two sides agreed on the need to halt the dangerous development of the situation in this region. The two sides discussed other issues relating to the situation in the Middle East and the Israeli aggression against other Arab countries. They denounced the Israeli-U.S. plans aimed at imposing U.S. hegemony over the Middle East and at expanding the scope of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy against the Arabs. All this is considered an encroachment on the rights of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian Arab people, and constitutes a danger to peace and security in the world.

The sides discussed the creation of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance as a dangerous act those repercussions reach beyond the framework of the Middle East region. The sides rejected the policy of separate deals, the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the talks held between participants of Camp David on the so-called autonomy for the Palestinians. The sides affirmed that a just peace in the Middle East should stipulate the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state, and the Palestinians' right of repatriation according to UN resolutions.

Discussing the international situation, the two sides noted U.S. imperialism's attempt to step up world tension and its interference in the internal affairs of other states. The two sides also condemned attempts by the U.S. and its NATO allies to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic in contravention to the UN Charter and international norms.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the development of Soviet-Syrian relations, which have reached a new, higher level as a consequence of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. The sides stressed their endeavor to continue strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic in all fields, including the military field. Andrey Gromyko and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam referred to the essential contribution to the consolidation of Soviet-Syrian relations made by the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Syrian president, the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The two sides stressed the utmost importance of conducting political consultations between the Soviet Union and Syria regarding the situation in the Middle East and other vital international issues of national interest, and the two sides intend to continue the development of this useful experience in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The talks between Andrey Gromyko and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam were conducted in an atmosphere imbued with a spirit of friendship and understanding.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed his thanks for the warm reception accorded to him during his visit to the Soviet Union.

TASS on Communique

LD161910 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Joint Soviet-Syrian Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan TASS -- A just peace in the Middle East must provide for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the lands occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self determination and the establishing of an independent national state, and also the Palestinians' right to return to their homes in accordance with the existing U.N. resolutions. This is stressed in a joint Soviet-Syrian communique in connection with the official friendly visit of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Ba'th Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Syria, to the Soviet Union on January 14-15.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held talks to review the situation in the Middle East, which had been further aggravated following Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian territory on the Golan Heights.

This action taken by Israel is a gross violation of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations and a grave threat to peace and security in the Middle East and all over the world. The sides were unanimous that it was necessary to counter the dangerous development of the situation in that region.

"The sides viewed the conclusion of the agreement on 'strategic cooperation' between the United States of America and Israel as a dangerous action, the consequences of which transcend the boundaries of the Middle East," the communique says.

They "categorically reject the policy of separate deals, the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and also the talks the participants in the Camp David accords are conducting on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy."

In reviewing the international situation, the two sides denounced the attempts of U.S. imperialism to aggravate international tension and to intervene in the internal affairs of other states. They likewise denounce the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic on the part of the United States of America and its NATO allies, the attempts contravening the U.N. Charter and the commonly recognized norms of international law.

The communique expresses satisfaction with the "steady growth of Soviet-Syrian relations, raised to a new, higher level, by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria."

Khaddam Visit Ends

LD151734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The talks between Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, were concluded in Moscow on 15 January.

They discussed matters concerning the situation in the Middle East as well as certain other international problems. There was also an exchange of views on questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Syria. Both sides confirmed their determination to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in all spheres on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation which was concluded in 1980.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, participated in the talks. Comrade Gromyko gave a luncheon in Khaddam's honor, during which the ministers made speeches.

Khaddam left for home in the evening.

COMMENTARIES ON SYRIAN RELATIONS, KHADDAM VISIT

Zlatorunskiy on Relations

LD161944 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Window on the Arab World" by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] In accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in October 1980 by the USSR and Syria, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy premier, foreign minister and member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union. During the talks that were held between the prominent Syrian guest and Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, consultations were held on the situation in the Middle East. Both sides pointed out that Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights is a direct result of the anti-Arab Camp David conspiracy and the Israeli-U.S. agreement on strategic cooperation.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed in the name of the Soviet leadership the solidarity of the USSR with the Syrian people and all the Arab peoples in their struggle for recovering their legitimate rights and guaranteeing the unity of the territories of their countries. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed in the name of the Syrian leadership gratitude for the continued Soviet aid to Syria and other Arab countries in their struggle for returning justice and peace to the Middle East.

Soviet-Syrian relations are traditionally friendly and are developing in a fruitful way whether in the economic field or the political field. The Soviet Union helps Syria in consolidating its defensive capability. This is particularly important at present because this Arab country is a continued target for Israel's aggressive acts, committed with the support and encouragement of the United States. The Soviet Union highly appreciates Syria's firm and principled attitude concerning the settlement of issues in the Middle East and the achievement of a just and lasting peace in this region. The Soviet people greatly respect the fact that Syria, which occupies the forefront of the struggle against Israeli Zionism and U.S. imperialism, defends the interests of all Arab peoples, the Palestinians in particular. The Soviet and the Syrian leaders on many occasions have pointed out that relations between the two countries are based on strong foundations, that they have passed the test of time and that they have good scope for further development. The official visit of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to the USSR is but bright proof of this.

Arutyunov on Visit

LD161816 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Window on the Arab World" by Rafael Arutynov]

[Text] The visit of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy premier and foreign minister, to the Soviet Union has ended. The Syrian guest arrived home and reported immediately to President Hafiz al-'Asad on the results of his talks with Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, in Moscow. On the eve of his departure from Moscow the Syrian minister said that at the talks great interest was shown in the danger which Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights constituted and also in the special measures to confront the aggressive Israeli actions. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks.

Soviet-Syrian relations and cooperation between the two countries are based on strong foundations -- the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries. This firm Soviet support for Syria has played an important role in confronting the Israeli aggression and the intrigues of the imperialists' forces which support Zionism. In 1967 the firm support of the USSR assisted in halting the aggressors who were striving to take control of Damascus. Further, Syria stood fast in battles which had lasted 100 days. It also insisted on the inclusion in the cease-fire agreement on the demand for a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East. Syria strongly resisted the Camp David capitulationist accords and facilitated the unification of Arab forces in the struggle against them. Today Syria stands, together with other members of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, in the forefront of the general Arab struggle for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The Soviet Union fully supports this Syrian line, a matter which was pointed to during the Soviet-Syrian meeting in Moscow.

Andrey Gromyko spoke at a luncheon given in honor of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and considered Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights an act of international piracy. He strongly criticized the U.S. policy and pointed out that this policy had greatly increased tension in the Middle East. Andrey Gromyko said that the Arab peoples and countries could continue to rely on Soviet support in their struggle to defend their rights and sovereignty and to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The Soviet foreign minister said that this is our principled line, drawn up by the CPSU congresses, and we shall continue to march firmly along this road.

TASS CITES JANA ON ATTACK ON SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

LD161609 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jan TASS -- The Libyan news agency JANA has reported that an assassination attempt against President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan was made yesterday.

During a meeting with high ranking Sudanese army officers, the agency points out, one of those present fired at the president. Numayri received two bullet wounds.

SHEFTUNOV CRITICIZES IRANIAN UNITY WEEK SPEECH

GF161914 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, greetings to you. Unity Week in Iran, which was organized by the Iranian Government, has ended. The week was organized under the slogan of unity of all muslims against imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. Government officials and foreign diplomats in speeches delivered at the gatherings and seminars organized on the occasion of Unity Week revealed the U.S. attempts to restore its domination throughout the world, including Iran, and described the many realities of imperialism's harsh interference in the internal affairs of Iran and other countries. Iranian President Khamene'i, during his meeting with foreign diplomats organized within the framework of Unity Week, said that the United States is trying to weaken Iran and is the greatest enemy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

However, if we take a close look at the events of Unity Week we will see that some Iranian figures, including some high-ranking officials, while revealing Washington's aggressive policy now and then spoke about the two superpowers and either indirectly or directly tried to equate the imperialist United States with the Socialist Soviet Union.

[Majlis Deputy Speaker] -- Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'iniha, speaking at [words indistinct] in Tehran, attracts our attention. Kho'iniha called for an intensified struggle against the United States, the arch-Satan, and Israel, the bastard son of America. He said that we should increase our efforts and unite for the liberation of Jerusalem and the rest of the Arab land occupied with the support of U.S. leaders. Following these remarks, Kho'iniha referred to the superpowers -- the oppressive Eastern and Western countries. If we carefully listen to Kho'iniha's speech, one would think there were no differences between the United States -- which calls all Palestinian liberation movement, the Iranian nation and other nations terrorists and is endeavoring to isolate them from the world's progressive forces to destroy them -- and the Soviet Union -- a country which endorses the just struggle of these nations and gives them multilateral aid.

Kho'iniha knowingly or unknowingly is precluding the unity of all anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces. However, this is the unity that Washington and Tel Aviv fear. Imperialist circles watched Unity Week with discontent and had to admit their inability to destroy Iran's tendency to extend its friendship to developing countries, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This tendency is becoming stronger among the nationalist Iranian clergymen.

Recently, TIME magazine, which reflects and publishes the ideas of U.S. monopolies, has published an article that admits that Iranian social circles have discounted attempts to make them believe that the Soviet Union is supposedly the superpower threatening Iran and have rejected this idea. TIME magazine anxiously writes that the Iranian clergymen strongly believe that the Soviet support for Iran helps that country be strong and independent. The U.S. imperialist circles behind TIME magazine do not hide their disgust and dislike for the Iranian clergymen. Moreover, these circles are sympathetic to those persons who are aiding imperialist and Zionist propaganda.

Unity Week, which has concluded, was declared with the slogan of the need for the unity of the people of the world against imperialism. Unity Week reflected the Iranian masses' desire for unity with all progressive forces of the world.

ANGOLAN PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD180922 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau, secretary of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee, member of the Standing Commission (Presidium) of the People's Assembly Ludio Lara has arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the head of a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

At the airport Lucio Lara, members of the delegation were welcomed by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

RULING ALLOWS CIA TO STEP UP ACTIVITY IN AFRICA

PM161519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Kosov and V. Neznamov: "'Indulgence' To Commit Piracy"]

[Text] The ink had not had time to dry on the presidential ruling on the intelligence service before alarming reports appeared from various countries of a substantial reanimation of the CIA's subversive activity.

The Reagan administration, the magazine NEW STATESMAN writes, is "prepared" to increase arms deliveries to Morocco for combating the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui El Hamra and Rio de Oro in exchange for opportunities for the CIA to use Moroccan territory as a base for operations in the Mahgreb and west Africa.

It is not hard to guess what sort of "operations" are involved. The U.S. special services' sinister role is well known to the African peoples. Assassinations of statemen and politicans, the organization of coups and direct intervention against a number of countries, the demoralization of trade union, youth and other organizations -- that is a far from complete list of their criminal deeds on African soil.

Even certain legislative restrictions adopted by the U.S. Congress after scandalous CIA setbacks could not reduce its activity in Africa, which the "cloak and dagger knights" view as a unique testing range for rehearsing their "special operations."

The Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE writes that this is borne out by the attempt to overthrow the government of the Seychelles made by the CIA in conjunction with the intelligence services of the Republic of South Africa, Israel and Morocco, and by plans for the physical annihilation of Paul Berenger, a Mauritian politician who opposes the transformation of the island of Diego Garcia into a U.S. base.

With the support of the U.S. espionage department, the Lisbon newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS writes, a "military resistance council" has been created, designed to galvanize subversive activity against the People's Republic of Angola in the northern regions in close cooperation with J. Savimbi, the ringleader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola gangs. The plan provides in particular for regular "consultations" between representatives of teh Angolan counterrevolution and CIA emissaries.

The setbacks to the CIA's African strategy have taught the Langley men nothing. Blood and devastation mark their path through the continent today. And what was recently done in contravention of U.S. legislation now has the blessing of a "lawful" article of the presidential ruling.

U.S. BACKING 'REBEL DETACHMENTS' IN CHAD

PM151311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Rebels Stepping Up Activity"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Jan -- As AFP reports from Ndjamena, in eastern Chad rebel detachments supporting the country's former defense minister Hissein Habre have stepped up their combat operations. AFP cables reports that the rebels have occupied two settlements -- (Umm-Shaluba) and (Kelaid) -- and are advancing toward the city of Ati.

The serious situation which has arisen in eastern Chad as a result of splittist actions by Habre's grouping, the Libyan news agency JANA notes, is a direct result of the extensive military assistance given to that grouping by the United States and a number of other Western states via the territory of Sudan. JANA reports that foreign mercenaries and military experts from Israel, Sudan, Egypt and certain Western countries are operating in Habre's detachments.

According to JANA the United States is trying to finance contingents from certain African countries belonging to the pan-African Chad peacekeeping forces in order to neutralize them and create favorable conditions for the Habre grouping's operations.

Commenting on the exacerbation of the situation in that central African country, the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes that certain Western forces, clearly at the instigation of of the American administration, are seeking to destabilize the situation in Chad by interfering in the internal affairs of the Chadian state.

Washington is given all-around aid to Sudan, the article notes, from whose territory Habre's formation has begun its advance into Chad.

PRAVDA VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN OIL INDUSTRY

LD180930 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- Africa has now become the third most important oil producing area in the nonsocialist world, PRAVDA writes. The newspaper points out that major oil reserves have been prospected in Algeria, Angola, Gabon, Egypt, Zaire, Libya, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo and Tunisia. Oil has been struck also in Guinea, Ghana, Benin, Ivory Coast, Chad, Cameroun, Sudan and a number of other countries. In 1979 as many as 210 commercial oil wells were sunk on the continent.

At present, the article says, survey is being conducted on the coastal shelves and farther offshore in the territorial waters of 31 countries, and reports about fresh discoveries come in every month. These discoveries have made it possible to estimate that "poor" Africa has over 10 percent of the proven oil reserves of the capitalist and developing countries.

The development of the oil industry in Africa, the article says, has been taking place under conditions of the African countries' substantial economic and political dependence on the imperialist powers. The Western companies, exploiting the lack of experience and personnel in the African states, concealed the findings of oil surveys and sought to monopolize the shipping, processing and marketing of oil during the early years of the newly-free states' independence.

The governments of African countries, the newspaper stresses, realise that they can only achieve complete liberation from foreign dependence by training national oil personnel by developing national oil, refining and petrochemical industries, and by building national tanker fleets.

"The striving of the mergent countries to make their natural resources serve national interests is understood and supported by the Soviet Union." Africa, PRAVDA concludes, is becoming a major oil producing centre. This process is taking place at a time when major political, economic and social changes are going on in independent African states. Initial process on this path gives the hope that those countries' oil as well as other mineral reserves will be used to promote national progress.

U.S. PRESSURING ARGENTINA OVER SANCTIONS

LD161244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] A report from Buenos Aires. A representative of the foreign ministry stated that Argentina does not intend to review in any way its foreign policy line directed toward developing foreign trade relations with all countries.

This statement, our commentator Viktor Levin notes, was made after the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK asserted that Argentina intends to join in the United States' discriminatory economic measures against the Soviet Union. In reality, however, as the representative of the Argentine Foreign Ministry explained, this problem has not even been discussed. Buenos Aires firmly adheres to the line of trading with all countries and there is not even the slightest intention of changing this.

The question arises, why did NEWSWEEK come out with, as it turned out, its totally false assertion? Simply to say that this magazine occupies positions of total ignorance of the truth would be untrue. NEWSWEEK is a solid organ of the American bourgeois press and cannot fail to be concerned for its reputation. But, nonetheless, a fact is a fact. The magazine published an incorrect report. The explanation of this, apparently, amounts to the fact that in engaging in wishful thinking, NEWSWEEK was trying to indicate to the Government of Argentina how it should conduct itself.

For the United States, in many respects, still treats Latin American states as vassals of Washington prepared for unquestioning obedience. And judging by everything, the U.S. ruling circles wished to use this publication to push Argentina toward making a decision to their liking. Grounds for this conclusion are provided by the pressure which the White House is putting on Western countries in its attempts to include them in its discriminatory measures against the socialist states. And what a range of means they are using: intimidation and blackmail, hypocritical calls for Atlantic solidarity. The recent conference of foreign ministers of the north Atlantic pact convincingly showed that Washington uses this aggressive military bloc also as a mechanism to impose on the West Europeans the wishes of their partner across the ocean which are contrary to their national interests. Similar treatment, only using different channels, is used against other capitalist countries including Argentina.

However, pressure is far from always effective. Washington is clearly not finding any ardent adherents for its plan to restrict economic relations with the socialist countries. The West European states are quietly but firmly stating their intentions to adhere to all agreements signed earlier. It is stressed that the large-scale gas-pipes project should remain in force.

Neither has the desired effect been achieved from the provocative prompting to Argentina on how it ought to act. The government of that country confirmed its intention of continuing independently to choose its trade partners and this example is very indicative.

PRAVDA NOTES REBEL LANDING ON ISLAND OFF HAITI

PM151621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Not a Shot Fired"]

[Text] New York, 11 Jan -- According to American news agencies, on Sunday a group of armed persons consisting of Haitians living in exile landed on Tortuga Island, 5 miles from Haiti. Without bloodshed and without firing a shot, they were able to seize power on the island. The local military garrison went over to the side of the participants in the landing.

AP notes that the members of the armed group which has seized power on Tortuga Island "hope to cause a nationwide uprising in Haiti aimed at overthrowing the reactionary Duvalier regime." The rebels are headed by one Bernard Sansaricq, who calls himself the "political leader" of the Haiti National People's Party, created 9 months ago. His group, which arrived on Tortuga Island from the United States, includes Haitians who lived in that country.

Sansaricq stated that there is a detachment of 300 men on the Tortuga Island who will "land on Haiti in a matter of hours" on his signal. He announced his intention of declaring the formation of a provisional government of Haiti on the Tortuga Island and holding general elections in the country 3 months after overthrowing the Duvalier regime. The Duvalier regime's armed forces have been placed on heightened combat alert.

UPI reports that rumors are circulating in the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince that the troops intend to offer no resistance in the event of a landing. U.S. Coast Guard ships have been sent to Haiti and are patrolling the waters separating it from rebel-occupied Tortuga Island.

OBKOM SECRETARY REPLACED, KAPITONOV PRESENT

LD151536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] A plenum of the Severo-Osetinskiy Obkom in Ordzhonididze today discussed questions of organizational and ideological-education work and examined organizational questions. Because of major shortcomings in his leadership of the oblast party organization, Kabaloyev has been released from his duties as first secretary of the obkom.

(Odintsov) has been elected first secretary of the Severo-Osetinskiy Obkom. CPSU Central Committee Secretary Kapitonov took part in the work of the plenum.

SUPERVISERS FIRED AT 'DEMAND OF TRADE UNIONS'

LD161504 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] In the Soviet Union 10,000 heads of enterprises, sections and workshops have been dismissed from their posts in the past 5 years at the demand of trade unions. They failed to observe the terms of agreements with the staff or failed to improve the living and working conditions of the workers. A high-ranking labor union official, (Aleksandra Biryukova) commenting on the report, said the defense of working peoples' interests remained the main aspect of Soviet trade union activities.

LETUNOV CITES LACK OF ATTENTION TO DUTIES

LD161620 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1155 GMT on 16 January carries a 30-minute talk by political observer Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov. Letunov begins his talk by saying that he will deal with the issue of the attention people are paying to their jobs, to other people's complaints, and to the opinions of specialists. He then goes on to read messages received from officials on instances of people paying insufficient attention to their jobs. Messages from Ulan Ude, Ufa and Zyryanovsk deal with complaints from individuals about the heating of their homes and related problems.

Another message from Petropavlovsk Kamchatskiy reports about problems in footwear and garment production and repair services in the city. Messages from Ivanovskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts deal with the question of water supplies of people who cannot draw water from their wells in winter.

After stating that he received about 10,000 letters last year, Letunov says that many of these would not have been written if complaints had received proper attention locally. After quoting a message from the Sverdlovskiy Oblast People's Control Committee confirming a certain claim about the theft of grain and then letters and newspaper clippings from various individuals about defects at farms in various regions of the country Letunov concludes that the trouble lies in people not paying proper attention to their duties.

After speaking about people who complain about drought, Letunov quotes Brezhnev on the subject and then says that advanced methods are not being introduced the way they should. He goes on to quote the complaint of Azovstal plant workers about dozens of tons of potatoes going bad at a warehouse.

Letunov then shows a scale model of a cabbage pickling line operating in Kostroma and speaks about its merits and then introduces the line's inventor who provides details about the line.

Dealing with people's complaints about the shortage of cotton fabrics in stores, Letunov introduces a 2 and 1/2 year-old interview with the deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, Vladimir Lakhtin, concerning the distribution and uses of cotton yarn. This is followed by a recent interview with this official who comments on the use of cotton yarn and fabrics in industry.

Letunov concludes his talk by saying that measures have been taken to build a number of small specialized textile enterprises in various parts of the country.

SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD RELIGION EXPOUNDED

SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA Article

LD151026 Fronze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Atheistic Work Is an Inseparable Part of Communist Education"]

[Text] Genuine freedom of conscience is provided for all citizens in the Soviet state and the opportunities for satisfying religious needs are guaranteed. In our republic for example, in accordance with the law, there are in use about 100 mosques, Orthodox churches, prayer houses of evangelical Christian Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, evangelical Lutherans, Mennonites, Catholics, Old Believers, Jews and other religious associations in which believers freely exercise their religious needs, completely make use of the right of freedom of conscience granted by the Constitution of the USSR.

As is known, communists have a negative attitude toward religion as an antiscientific ideology implying ignorance, obscurantism, social disorientation and passivity. Religion prevents believers from taking a more active, purposeful and conscious part in the construction of communist society. Therefore our party, its Central Committee, consider atheistic education to be an inseparable part of the communist education of Soviet people and an important condition for raising their consciousness and activeness in the construction of a new life.

Thanks to the victory of socialism, the great organizational and educational work of the party, the overwhelming majority of the population of the republic has completely broken away from religion.

However, in spite of the great amount of atheistic work, which has brought vast results, there is no justification for taking the religious question off the agenda. Religion continues to have its pernicious influence on some of the population. Religious societies, groups and individual ministers of religion have not ceased their activity and in a number of cases are even trying to step it up and adapt to contemporary conditions.

The tasks of further strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of developed socialism and of forming a Marxist-Leninist world view among the population demand an intensification of the atheistic education of the masses. This work takes on particular importance in connection with the exacerbated ideological and political struggle on the world arena and attempts by our class opponents to use religious slogans.

Bourgeois propaganda is attempting with increasing persistence to inspire Soviet people with views and ideas which contradict the Marxist-Leinist world view and with norms and principles of conduct which are incompatible with socialist morality under religious flags. Recently for example, the enemy together with his use of other religions is actively staking on the "rebirth of Islam," using its slogans for counterrevolutionary aims.

"The communists, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, respect the religious convictions of people who believe in Islam, just as other religions. The main thing is the aims pursued by the forces which proclaim the various slogans."

Imperialism and foreign Muslim reaction are making great efforts to introduce "the flame of Islamic rebirth" into the Soviet Union and thus destabilize the position in the republics of central Asia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and in the Caucasus, to inflame nationalistic prejudices in these regions and arouse among believers dissatisfaction with the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Of particular danger is the activity of existing religious associations which are inconsiderable in their numbers but which are illegal, that is, not registered with the organs of authority, and which are headed as a rule by reactionary-minded preachers. Attempts are being made to step up their antisocial activity by, for example, supporters of the so-called "Council of Churches" of evangelical Christian Baptists, "Jehovah's Witnesses," Pentecostalists, extreme Mennonities, etc. They demand "complete freedom" of religious life, independence of religious organizations from the state and from its laws.

In the towns of Frunze, Tokmak, Kara-Balta, in Sokuluk, Alamedin, Kant, Issyk-Ata, and Chuyskiy and Leninpolskiy Rayons they are trying to hold illegal religious gatherings and to step up their work among children and young people. Certain extremist heads of these sects slander the Leninist party and its internal and external policy, our Soviet way of life and at times permit insulting and even hooligan attacks [vykhodka] against representatives of state power. The leaders of such sects supply foreign anti-Soviet centers with slanderous material about alleged "infringements" of human rights in the Soviet Union, about the "forcible eradication" of religion which is then used by our enemies in anti-Soviet propaganda. Such people who are hostile to our society seek and find in religion a suitable mask for their intrigues which are aimed against the socialist way of life.

Unregistered Muslim associations and ministers of religion are operationg illegally in a number of rayons of Oshskaya, Talasskaya, Narynskaya, Issyk-Kulskaya Oblasts, in Chuyskiy, Panfilovskiy, Keminskiy and other rayons. Due to a lack of the necessary supervision attempts are being made to illegally open new and extend existing mosques in Bazar-Kurganskiy, Lyaylyakskiy, Koskovskiy, Panfilovskiy and certain other rayons.

The party organizations of the republic are carrying out a great amount of work to overcome religious views. Atheistic work is being carried out by thousands of activists, many ideological institutions, organizations and departments. Lectures are being read on atheistic themes, political information sessions and talks are held. People's universities and schools of scientific atheism have been set up and are at work; soirees on atheistic themes are being held in cultural and educational institutions. Under the influence of our Soviet reality and of ideological and educational work, and increasing number of people are being liberated from the fetters and religion.

However, there are many considerable shortcomings in this work. Many party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations have not reviewed questions of atheistic education for many years; only weakly occupy themselves with the introduction of socialist ceremonies and do not ensure a strict and consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of attitudes to religion and the church.

Scientific atheistic propaganda still lacks drive and specificness. Lectures, reports and political information sessions only weakly reveal the harm caused by religion to society and the individual, the attempts by the clergy to adapt to contemporary conditions and to take advantage of disorders in people's lives, and example of lack of concern for other peoples. In the republic there is a shortage of qualified atheistic cadres. Only weak use is being made of opportunities of the system of political study, faculties of social professions in higher educational establishments for training them.

Especially harmful is the striving by the clergy for a pernicious influence on young people. Unfortunately, the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Komsomol, oblast committees, town committees and rayon committees of the Komsomol, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education, the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Professional and Technical Education and their local organs are not paying the necessary attention to the atheistic education of the rising generation. Educational establishments are only weakly making use of the vast world-view, atheistic opportunities of teaching general educational and specialised subjects, work outside the classroom and lecture hall. Frequently, such measures are only of an entertaining nature without a clearly expressed scientifically atheistic content.

New Soviet ceremonies and rituals are only weakly being introduced into the lives of the working people and this does not create the necessary conditions for a more rapid overcoming of religious ceremonies. The Ministries of Culture, Consumer Services, Housing and Municipal Services, Justice, the Znaniye Society of the Kirgiz SSR, trade union and Komsomol organs, and creative unions are only weakly engaged in the study, propaganda and introduction of the experience accumulated in this matter both here and in the fraternal republics of the country. The necessary initiative is not being displayed here by party committees either.

Serious concern is caused by instances of a conciliatory attitude to religion on the part of some communists and Komsomol members and their participation in religious ceremonies and services. Recently in the towns of Kyzyl-Kiya, Dzhalal-Abad, Rybachye, and Tokmak there have been cases where certain communists, who are now no longer communists, carried out leading functions in religious associations. Party committees do not always give a principled assessment of those communists who have become reconciled with religious prejudices and superstitions.

As a result of the existing shortcomings in atheistic work a certain proportion of the republic's population is still subjected to religious influence. Religious rites are decreasing only slowly. Pilgrimages to so-called "holy places" have not been overcome. In recent years in Frunze and in Issyk-Kulskayu and Narynskaya Oblasts the construction of expensive tombstones with Muslim symbols has been increasing in scale.

Party committees and primary party organizations should deeply analyze the state and effectiveness of atheistic work in every town, rayon and labor collective. They should work out and implement specific measures to intensify atheistic education on the population, particularly women, children and young people.

Indifference to atheistic education must be ended. Atheistic work must be carried out by means of persuasion, using multifarious forms and means of ideological and political influence, particularly individual work with believers. The party organizations are called upon to ensure the fulfillment by every communist of the demands of the CPSU regulations -- to struggle resolutely against religious prejudices. It is necessary to raise the responsibility of party, administrative and trade union organs, of all officials, for a just and sensitive attitude to the everyday needs and requests of citizens, an attentive review of written and verbal communications, and to display concern for people who are inclined toward religion.

It is necessary to raise the role and responsibility for atheistic education of the trade union and Komsomol organizations, the Znaniye Society, the organs of the Ministries of Culture, Education, Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and Health. They should work out and implement integrated measures in the sphere of atheistic work. In this matter, a major role belongs to the mass information and propaganda media. They are called upon to systematically elucidate the practice of atheistic education, to conduct a search for intelligible forms of ideological and emotional influence on people, to reveal efficiently and operationally the reactionary essence of religious ideology and morals, various attempts by our ideological opponents to use religion for aims which are hostile to the USSR, to intensify the propaganda of new Soviet ceremonies and rituals.

All atheistic work should be carried out thoughtfully and extremely carefully. In the struggle against religious prejudices crudeness, administrative measures and hurting the feelings of believers must not be allowed.

At the same time, one should not reconcile oneself with the illegal activity of religious fanatics and extremists. Advanced socialism is a society of the strictest socialist legality and, therefore, observation of the law by everyone is a constitutional obligation. And this demand applies in full to the activity of religious organizations and the clergy of all trends. One should not reconcile oneself with the fact that religious associations and ministers of religion are operating in the republic without being registered, that is, illegally, and that individual religious fanatics and extremists are carrying out antisocial activity, blatantly trampling our norms of conduct and Soviet legislation.

The party, state and people cannot tolerate the antisocial activity of reactionary ministers of religion, no matter to which trend they belong. Therefore extremist preachers who violate Soviet laws, try to weaken the moral and political unity of the Soviet people and add grist to the mill of our class enemies must be resolutely and uncompromisingly opposed.

The party and the people are solving complicated tasks of economic and social development, devoting all their efforts to fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. And the higher the political and labor activity of the masses the less they are subjected to the influence of religious ideology, the more successfully they will implement the tasks for the growth of the economy and culture of our socialist homeland and for raising the welfare of Soviet people.

Imam Discusses Soviet Muslims

LD141956 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The next item on our program is intended for those who are interested in religion in the Soviet Union. First, some general information. In accordance with the Soviet Constitution the Soviet citizens have the right of freedom of religion -- in other words the right to belong to any religion and the right to practice spiritual ceremonies, or the right to not believe and to engage in antireligious propaganda.

Today we shall tell you about the position of the Muslims. Their mosques, like other churches, are maintained through the believers' voluntary contributions. Mosques are located chiefly in the republics where the Muslims form the majority of the believers -- in central Asia, Azerbaijan, the north Caucasus, Bashkiria and Tataria. There are also mosques in some of the union republics' large cities. Our correspondent visited the Moscow mosque.

The Moscow mosque is a very beautiful building. It is in the oriental style and its cupola has a half-moon. We visited the mosque on a Friday. Many believers had gathered in the courtyard; they are both Moscow residents and foreigners, employees of Muslim countries' embassies and Muslims studying at Moscow institutes of higher education.

After the prayers ended we talked with the imam of Moscow, Akhmetzyan Mustafa, at his home which is located in the courtyard of the mosque. Akhmetzyan Mustafa said that the divine service in the mosque takes place in accordance with the Koran. We observe the Ramadan fast and other religious festivals. On Prophet Muhammad's birthday festive services are organized both at our mosque and at other mosques.

You well know the Muslims' daily life. Have you perhaps heard that the believers are suffering difficulties in practicing their religion? Akhmetzyan Mustafa replied: No, I have never heard that the believers suffer because of something that is enjoyed by other citizens. [sentence as heard] No one asks about religious views when one is employed or when one applies for a place at institutes of higher education. Religion is not a hindrance in professional promotion. All believers have well-paid jobs, they obtain housing without payment, and they receive also old-age pensions. Their children become doctors, teachers, engineers and experts in other fields. Some of them become atheists. We do not condemn them for their worldly views, and they for their part do not condemn us for religion.

PRAVDA FRONT-PAGE TREATMENT OF KUNAYEV BIRTHDAY

PM180911 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 January publishes on page one, low center-page, a 4 by 5-inch photograph of D.A. Kunayev marking his 70th birthday. The photograph is accompanied by the following message:

"To Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev:

"The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you, a prominent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on your 70th birthday.

"We wish you, our dear friend Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich, good health, a long life and further fruitful work for the good of the Soviet people and for the sake of the triumph of communism in our country.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers"

Alongside is the text of a decree:

"USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding twice Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the Order of Lenin and a third 'Hammer and Sickle' Gold Medal.

"For great services to the Communist Party and Soviet state in mobilizing communists and all working people of the republic to the successful fulfillment of the party's decisions on national economic and cultural development and to ensuring the steady growth of production of grain and other agricultural products and in connection with his 70th birthday, twice Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Dinmqkhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, is awarded the order of Lenin and a third 'Hammer and Sickle' Gold Medal.

"[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Kremlin, Moscow. 11 January 1982."

ANTHOLOGY OF CPSU DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

PM141441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Collection of Documents"]

[Text] "Questions of CPSU Party Organizational Work" ("Voprosy Organizatsionno-Partiynoy Raboty KPSS") -- this is the title of a collection of documents published in a third, supplemented edition at the Political Literature Publishing House. The book contains, in their entirety or as excerpts, the decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses, corresponding sections of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports at those congresses and resolutions of party Central Committee plenums and of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretariat on party organizational questions.

The materials of the collection reflect the party line aimed at further strengthening the party's ranks, improving methods of party leadership of society, strictly observing the Leninist principles and norms of party life and broadening in every possible way the party's ties with the working class and the entire Soviet people.

The collection has been prepared for the press by the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department under the general editorship of I.V. Kapitonov.

DISSIDENT ACTIONS IN BALTIC REPUBLICS REPORTED

PM151233 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Jan 82 p 4

[Agneta Ullenius report: "Poland Frightens Estonians Into Silence"]

[Text] The demonstrations and strikes planned in Estonia for the first Monday in January did not win the support expected, exile sources in Stockholm reported.

"Small strikes and small demonstrations took place in both Tallinn and the university city of Tartu," said Ants Kippar of the Organization for Estonian Political Prisoners. But unfortunately it seems as if the Estonians have been frightened into silence by events in Poland, which also seem to have influenced activities in dissident circles in Lithuania, Latvia and the Soviet Union in general.

However, leaflets are still being circulated and plans for further days of protest in Estonia continue, according to Estonians in Stockholm. It was at the end of last year that Estonian dissidents began to circulate leaflets in Tallinn calling for a 30-minute work stoppage on the first Monday of each month. The first action was carried out 1 December and led to several arrests and dismissals, according to exile sources.

Ulo Ignats, chairman of the Eastern European Solidarity Committee, has had similar reports that protests generally did not take place last Monday. According to his latest information, however, the 1 December strike was more widespread than was first reported.

There have also been protests in Lativa against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. In Kurland a group calling itself Kurzemniki (Kurlanders) has been spreading leaflets with the call: "Refuse to Accept Conscription as a Murderer in the Soviet Army."

Baltic exile organizations in Stockholm have also been producing and spreading leaflets, posters and tape recordings to Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan for the last 6 months.

"I have taken part in recordings myself here in Stockholm," Ants Kippar said. "The aim of the cassettes is to give the soldiers information about what is happening in the West. It might be about the situation in Poland, the latest strike call in Estonia, about Estonians held as political prisoners in the Soviet Union, and the like."

The leaflets produced in Sweden are circulated in Afghanistan by the Hezb-e Eslami organization. The text is in Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Russian.

However, one Baltic source in Stockholm takes the view that there are so few Baltic soldiers in Afghanistan that these activities can have only a psychological effect.

ACCIDENT AT MOSCOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE REPORTED

NC180748 Paris AFP in English 0737 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan (AFP) -- About 50 people may have been killed and nearly 300 injured earlier this month in a mysterious accident at a Moscow research institute, several sources reported today.

The accident, which has not been officially confirmed or reported in the Soviet press, reportedly took place on January 8 at a reserarch center for industrial robot construction near the center of Moscow, close to a large machine-tool factory.

Some sources said an explosion occurred in one of the institute's workshops, while others said part of the building's roof collapsed under a heavy load of snow.

The sources agreed that 50 people were killed and 300 injured in the accident. They said the army was called to help evacuate workers trapped under the debris.

ROMANOV DELIVERS REPORT AT LENINGRAD MEETING

LD141924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of joint representatives of working people's collectives took place in the Smolnyy's auditorium today. It discussed tasks connected with the successful fulfillment of the plan for integrated economic and social development in 1982, and adopted the socialist pledges of the working people of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast for 1982 and the 5-year plan period.

A report was delivered by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

The Leningraders have included among their socialist pledges the considerable enhancement of production efficiency and the securing of its intensification on the basis of implementing scientific-technical programs and the introduction of modern types of technology, the securing in the 11th 5-Year Plan period of a national-economic effect [effekt] of over R14 billion, and the development and mastering of production of over 2,500 new articles. The pledges also include the supply ahead of schedule of generating sets of 500-800,000 kilowatts for the country's key power projects, the worthy marking of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the overfulfillment of the tasks in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for increased production volume, increasing output by no less than 6.4 percent, for the purpose of further raising the population's standard of living, and the construction in 1982 of housing totaling 2.55 million square meters.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Georgian Premier's Speech

WA281450 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by Z.A. Pataridze, deputy from the Tbilisskiy-Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers at the 18 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Respected Comrade Deputies. The discussion at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum was profoundly and soundly assessed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in terms of its significance and the great variety of problems as a continuation of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. The speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the plenum is a concrete program of creative labor for our party and for all the Soviet people. In the 5-year plan approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, each Soviet worker sees for himself the constantly growing might of the state, the further improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people and the strengthening of the cause of peace and the burgeoning of the economy and culture of each Soviet republic and our entire society.

The start of the new 5-year plan coincided with the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and was marked by a heartening event -- the participation of comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the jubilee celebrations. Leonid Ilich's advice and instructions were imprinted deeply in the hearts of our people and are emblazoned there forever, and the people have been inspired to new labor feats. On behalf of all of the Georgian people, we beg leave to express our profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and personally to the deeply respected Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for their invaluable aid and attention, and for their concern for the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee decree adopted after Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to Georgia, which requires the fulfillment of decisions adopted earlier by the party and government on the socioeconomic development of Georgia was a new, concrete embodiment of the Leninist principle of unity in word and deed, in decision and execution. It is precisely this unity that makes our party strong. The decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee is brilliant proof of how our party's Central Committee and Leonid Ilich personally hold dear the authority of the party word. It behooves us today to repeat the words of Ilya Yakovlevich about his father in Leonid Brezhnev's "Memoires": If you make a promise, keep it. Leonid Brezhnev has always followed this wise council from the pure heart of a worker. It is an example to us all.

Comrade Deputies. The people of our republic are performing inspired labor in the single family of fraternal peoples. During the first 10 months of the current year they have provided above-plan industrial output worth R147 million, 524,000 tons of tea, 790,000 tons of grapes and much else besides.

The maintenance of high rates for economic growth and social development is an important feature of the republic's plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan. New capacities are being commissioned. Fixed capital is being renewed for the most progressive sectors of industry -- chemicals, metallurgy, machine building. At the end of the 5-year plan the production of consumer goods in the republic will have risen 32 percent. Further specialization of agricultural production is taking place, the rate at which the Kolkhid lowlands are being opened up and land improvement implemented is increasing and the use of fuel and energy resources is being improved.

During the 5-year plan, a considerable volume of capital investment is to be made in production construction and 28 percent of this will be used for the reconstruction and technical retooling of existing enterprises. This will insure a 59-percent growth in industrial output. Average annual volume of gross output in agriculture will grow 22 percent, including a 41-percent growth in grapes, 51 percent in fruit, 25 percent in vegetables, 31 percent in citrus fruits and 13 percent in tea. The trend toward

stable growth in the production of these crops and the increasing tempo of citrus gathering give grounds for thinking that the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on increasing the production of southern and subtropical crops will be fulfilled with honor. This will be the republic's contribution to the all-union food program.

With the steady improvements in labor productivity and savings in labor resources, per capita real income -- average monthly wages for workers and employees and pay for kolkhoz workers -- will increase. More than 200,000 additional persons will be recruited into the material production sectors.

A 31-percent increase is envisaged in the industrial output of the republic during the 11th Five-Year Plan. However, a number of all-union ministries have spread the planned volumes for the years of the 5-year plan unevenly. Moreover, although they have at their disposal adequate capacities and labor resources, they have understated production volumes for subordinate enterprises. This applies to the Ministry of Chemical Industry, Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, Ministry of Fish Industry, Ministry of Automotive Industry, Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and others. We would ask the leaders of these ministries to seek out possibilities for a positive resolution of this question, which is extremely important for the republic.

The party and government principles for the accelerated commissioning and assimilation of production capacities close to readiness in terms of construction have still not been finally settled. Construction of the Inguri GES will not be completed before the end of 1985. Past expenditures on this construction site have been running at R70 million a year, but in the future only R20 million have been earmarked. As a result, right through the end of the 5-year plan the republic will have a shortfall of up to 3 billion kilowatt hours of electric power. The situation is the same at the Zhinvalsk and Vartsikhskiy GES's. Moreover, a 10,000-strong detachment of power engineering construction workers will be considerably underemployed.

We ask the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to address this question.

With the support of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosplan, work to provide agriculture with processing capacities is progressing today better than at any time. However, the disproportion between the growing agricultural output and the processing of this output resulting from a lack of the necessary technologic lines and equipment is leading to great losses. Elimination of this disproportion would considerably reduce the annual losses of agricultural output.

It is urgently necessary that the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances increase the production of equipment and technologic lines in the republic by a factor of 2-2.5 compared with the level envisaged. This will not only have a positive effect on reducing major losses of agricultural output but will also appreciably improve the quality of tea, wine, canned goods and other valuable produce.

The task set by the CPSU Central Committee of increasing animal husbandry produce is a subject of special concern in the republic party organization and among all rural workers. They are constantly seeking out new reserves and opportunities to meet demand. During the planned period, the production of animal husbandry output will grow 12 percent. The scales on which workers are recruited into collective horticulture and truck farming and the cooperation between public farms and private farming by the population will be expanded in accordance with the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the use of the experience of our friends abroad. In the relatively small Abashskiy Rayon, where this work was recently embarked on, by the end of this year an additional 1,000-plus tons of meat will be sold.

The development of cooperation raises the question of reviewing some of our relationships with the private subsidiary crop-growing areas around houses. We think, in particular, that the material means used by the population to produce commercial produce sold to the state should be provided by fixed, and possibly lower, state prices. A not unimportant role here is played by providing the population with the appropriate agricultural equipment. Within the republic a considerable number of families now have private plots by their houses amounting to a total area of more than 7 million hectares of agricultural land.

In addition, more than 300,000 collective horticultural and truck farming facilities are functioning. They are all participating actively in the production of agricultural output. However, since they do not have at their disposal the necessary equipment, they are unable to make maximum use of the land and improve its productiveness.

The high level of manual labor in agricultural production, including the farming of private plots, and the limited nature and poor adaptability of the available stock of agricultural implements, is a restraining factor in the further improvement of labor productivity.

Proceeding from the common interests, we propose that the USSR Gosplan and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building should provide for the commissioning of production capacities already under construction at the Kutaisskiy Small Tractor Plant.

Some of the costs involved in the methodology for determining agriculture's requirements for material and technical resources are today exerting a negative effect on the achievement of high production rates for a number of crops. The fact is that this methodology provides for the apportionment of resources per unit of arable land. But we have a substantial area occupied by perennial crops. As a result, fertilizers and equipment are mostly sent to these places. This question requires study and solution, taking into account the introduction of norms and the specific nature of the produce.

As in the past, during the planned period the contribution of the republic to all-union capital is being raised substantially. Total production volumes, particularly of agricultural produce, will rise 40-70 percent for many products.

The workers of our great country are imbued with a consciousness of their participation in the unified process of satisfying the requirements of society, and this serves as a powerful stimulus for the development and consolidation of our might, guarantees the successful fulfillment of production plans and favorably affects the quality of output and all our work. The workers of the republic are aiming to fulfill their pledges with honor. The party and the tasks of the 5-year plan demand this of us. We are confident that these pledges will be met.

Comrade Deputies. Fully approving the draft plan and budget presented, permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government that the workers of Soviet Georgia will direct all their efforts toward strengthening and further developing the successes achieved at the start of the 5-year plan -- the year of the republic's 60th anniversary -- and will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th Congress of our Motherland's party. (applause)

AUCCTU Chairman's Speech

WA281520 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by T.I. Mosashvili, deputy from Ambrolaurskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR, and chairman of the Georgian Council of Trade Unions at the 18 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Respected Comrade Deputies. At the meeting of the higher-standing organ of power in our multination socialist state, yet another bright page was filled in the

glorious annals of the immense victories and accomplishments of the Soviet people. In the ranks of the heroic 5-year plans that have been the great revolutionary discovery of the 20th century, the 11th Five-Year Plan is one of the most important stages in the building of communism, during which the national wealth will grow considerably, the well-being of the Soviet people will be improved and the defensive might of our all-peoples state will be consolidated even more. Confidence in this has been inspired by the CPSU Central Committee plenum that has just ended and by the profoundly well-argued propositions and conclusions of the brilliant, cogent speech made at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by the drafts introduced during this review by our session for the plans for the country's economic and social development.

In the successes and achievements of the Soviet people as they march confidently toward the bright heights of communism, a worthy contribution is being made by the workers of Soviet Georgia who, together with all the Soviet people, recently celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic communist party and the victory of Soviet power in the republic.

In the history of Georgia, the brightest events were seen in those days when the Georgian Bolsheviks reported with joy to V.I. Lenin on the victory of the socialist revolution, and when at the republic's 60th anniversary celebration the leader of our party and state, the outstanding state and political figure of the age, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, came here. This was a recognition of the glorious revolutionary past and the present remarkable successes of the Georgian SSR.

The inextinguishable light of October led the Georgian people onto the broad road of social progress and forever bound up their destiny with the destiny of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union -- the active creator of the new civilization.

Today the Georgian people are preparing with special pride to celebrate a very great event -- the bicentennial of the signing of the Georgiyevskiy treaty that sealed for all time the friendship and brotherhood of the Russian and Georgian peoples.

The transformations that have taken place on Georgian land, enriching the life of the people with the great accomplishments of liberated labor, unprecedented achievements in science and the rapid burgeoning of culture, and which have insured a constant increase in the contribution of Soviet Georgia to the common achievements of our motherland, are profound and comprehensive. Over the past 10 years, national income has almost doubled, industrial output has doubled and average annual production of agricultural output has increased by a factor of 1.5. Stable, large harvests of tea, citrus and grapes have been attained. In all their main indicators, the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan were completed ahead of schedule, and for the eighth successive time the republic was awarded the Challenge Red Banner for its victory in all-union socialist competition.

What has occurred in recent years in the socioeconomic life of the republic, which in a short period has traversed the thorny path from negative manifestations to a decisive eradication of shortcomings and the achievement of major successes? Depending on the enormous economic potential of the land of the Soviets and the selfless aid from the united, fraternal family of the peoples of our great motherland, the republic has made active use of the capacity and vital strength of party congresses and the program documents of the CPSU Central Committee. Now, the situation and the atmosphere within the republic is such as to give people strength and to help in the realization of their potential. The working class and all workers are ready to multiply with stubborn, creative labor the glory of Soviet Georgia. The restoration of tested forms of work for Party and state organs and the introduction of new forms have made it possible to bring complex economic processes under precise control, while the formation of a republic center for socialist competition has become a powerful lever in implementing a unified policy in economics through the labor competition of the broad working masses.

And the new 5-year plan has started on a firm foundation. Results of plan implementation for the current year for all parameters of economic and social development are impressive. But what has been achieved serves only as a base for upcoming persistent work to overcome many shortcomings and instances of lagging in the republic behind the average union level for important directions in the economy such as gross national product and retail trade turnover, management of the national economy and utilization of internal reserves, on which, despite all the festivity of the occasion, quite frank comments were made at the republic's jubilee celebrations.

Comrades. Today's comprehensive discussion of vitally important questions, based on the principle of unconditional observance of the higher interests of the state and the people, gives us an opportunity to dwell on some of the acute problems facing the republic. The advantages of our social order are seen most graphically in its concern for each Soviet person, for each Soviet family, and in our profound sense of commitment to satisfying the real needs and interests of the workers. Much has been done in this direction in the republic in recent years. However, there are also acute questions, such as the provision of housing for the population. Thus, it is still unsatisfactory for many families that have less than four square meters for each family member and for those that have been for a long time on waiting lists. In this connection, we ask that capital investments be allocated for the republic for housing construction at the level achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Considerable lagging is observed in medical services. The number of hospital beds available for the population is almost 17 percent lower than the average for the country. About one third of the hospital beds are located in premises undergoing capital repairs. There is considerable lagging in the development of the material-technical base in education. The number of children attending preschool establishments is 17 percent lower than the average for the country. Some schools, particularly in rural localities, are set up in unsuitable premises. Of the total number of students requiring residence in hostels, only 40 percent live in them. We ask for a provision to develop the education and public health sector and an increase in the volume of capital investments.

As is known, the nucleus of the food program is agriculture. In Georgia, substantial measures are being implemented to improve the economy of the agrarian-industrial complex. Over the past 10 years the production of meat has almost doubled. However, when determining the funds for meat and milk in the republic, account must be taken of the fact that each year more than 8 million tourists and vacationers come to Georgia. We ask also for capital investments for this purpose in order to improve services for vacationers and to reduce the serious lagging in material-technical supplies for trade.

Comrades. The earlier session of the Supreme Soviet adopted an appeal to the parliaments and peoples making a passionate plea for peace and cooperation; and today, when the parliaments of the most aggressive capital countries led by the United States are moving along the path of militarizing their economies, our session raises to the rank of state law a five-year plan of peace, progress and creativity.

The truly immense happiness not only of Soviet people but also all of mankind is the fact that the great standard-bearer of peace, the strong defender of the workers' interests, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, stands at the head of the movement for the security of the peoples and disarmament, for a stable peace on our planet in accordance with the will of history. And his vital personal qualities as a champion and creator, his exceptional philanthropy, his international authority, recognized at the highest levels, fully serve the vital interests of the peoples. Today, throughout the world his ardent speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum sounds out as an alarm for peace, a fervent appeal to the minds and hearts of people. This all sets a powerful barrier across the road of the warmongers and malicious enemies of detente.

Comrade Deputies. The 11th Five-Year Plan on which our motherland has embarked is a major step along the road to developing the country's economy under the conditions of mature socialism. In it a special place is occupied by the year 1982 -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, a demonstration of the friendship and cohesion

of the fraternal peoples and the peoples that think likewise. Warmly approving the program for socioeconomic development that has been outlined, permit me to assure our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the workers of Soviet Georgia, inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, will do all that is necessary to realize the majestic plans of the party and people and will make a worthy contribution to the building of communism in our country. (applause)

Speech by Uzbek Obkom Leader

WA282045 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by Kh. Umarov, deputy from Leningradskiy Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR, and Fergana Obkom first secretary at the 18 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies. The remarkable labor accomplishments of the Soviet people is successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the grandeur of the peaceful affairs of the land of the soviets fill the heart of each of us with a great sense of pride in our great motherland, for the wise Leninist party.

We all find ourselves under the deep impression of the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum that has taken place and at which a cogent analysis of the state of affairs in the economy was given and where the strategic directions in organizational and political work were indicated for the implementation of plans for 1982 and for the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. Like all of the Soviet people, the workers of Uzbekistan unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policies of our CPSU and warmly support the Central Committee plenum decisions and the profoundly substantial program speech -- a speech imbued with enormous concern for people -- delivered at the plenum by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

I would like from the bottom of my heart to thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, whose humaneness, high sense of party duty and indefatigable activity in the struggle for peace and for the increased international prestige and good name of our state have received the recognition and respect not only of the Soviet people but of all progressive mankind.

Comrade Deputies. Today we are discussing the drafts of the 1982 state plan for economic and social development, the 1982 budget and the plan for the 5-year period as a whole. The broad scope of creativity graphically shows the titanic work that our party and state are doing on all sectors in the building of communism. Within the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR, and tangibly aware of the constant aid and fatherly concern of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Uzbekistan has achieved significant results in the development of production forces, science and culture, and its economy has become an important element in the unified national economic complex. The republic's multisector industry is being steadily developed and its efficiency improved. Compared with last year, the volume of production has increased 7 percent. Above-plan consumer goods worth R250 million will be produced.

Capital construction is proceeding at high rates. Everywhere the appearance of the cities, rayon centers and kishlaks is being transformed. The pride of the Uzbek people has been and remains cotton. Our republic is the country's largest cotton base. For the second consecutive year the motherland is receiving from Uzbekistan a record harvest -- more than 6 million tons of cotton. Rural workers are justifying with pride the winged words addressed to them by Leonid Ilich that it takes golden hands to make the "white gold." They have done everything necessary to grow and gather in a rich harvest, and right to the end they will fulfill their international duty to the union republics and the countries of socialism.

A sense of justified pride also stems from Uzbekistan's valuable contribution to solving the food program. About 1 million tons of fruit and vegetable produce have reached the tables of the workers in Moscow, Leningrad and the country's industrial centers. Targets were fulfilled 111 percent.

Marked shifts have taken place also in social development. This can be graphically seen in the example of Ferganskaya Oblast -- the pearl of Uzbekistan. Implementation of the Leninist ideas on cultural revolution opened up for the laboring people broad access to the summits of knowledge, the treasure house of culture and the management of state affairs. The people of Fergana make up a single inter-nation family in which more than 100 of our country's nations and nationalities live together in friendship and work creatively. During the years of soviet power the oblast has become a region of highly developed cotton growing and second in line among Uzbekistan's industrial centers. The chemical, petroleum-refining, microbiological, machine-building and other industrial sectors here have been developed broadly.

Until quite recently even the most trifling essential goods were imported into the oblast, but now 54 kinds of output from the enterprises of Fergana are exported to 42 countries of the world. In the last 5 years alone the volume of industrial output has increased R240 million. Some 38 enterprises and shops have been commissioned, a unique production facility for triacetyl cellulose has been started up and output is provided from glass-container, chinaware, chromium and artificial leather plants. And soon a complex for ammonia production with an annual capacity of 450,000 tons will be commissioned, along with other industrial and cultural projects. The party's agrarian policy is being implemented consistently. During the years of the last 5-year plan the motherland received almost 3 million tons of Fergana cotton. We take pride in the fact that we hold first place in the country in the production of silk cocoons.

This current agricultural year did not turn out easily for us. In the spring the annual amount of precipitation fell in only a few days in a number of regions; in some places the rain turned to snow, and hurricane winds did serious damage to the national economy. In many of the republic's oblasts, including ours, cotton plants were sown several times and lack of moisture led to the spread of pests, plant disease and late ripening.

In this complex situation the cotton growers and all rural workers, relying on the help of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, displayed unusual fortitude, stubbornness and will and managed to grow a good crop. Today it is with great happiness and a sense of having done our duty that we report to the USSR Supreme Soviet that almost 600,000 tons of the "white gold" from Fergana has been sold to the state. Annual targets for grain, fruit and vegetable and potato procurement were considerably surpassed, and more livestock produce than last year was sold.

We note with gratitude that our achievements have become possible thanks to comprehensive help from the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government. Everything that we have achieved in economic and cultural building is a shining example of the triumph of Leninist national policy, socialist democracy and the great friendship, brotherhood and mutual aid of all the Soviet peoples, primarily the great Russian people.

The decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Uzbek Communist Party Fergana Obkom in strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover in the national economy was a noteworthy event in the lite of all communists and workers in the oblast. We regard it as a great honor and enormous trust, as a new and striking manifestation of the concern of the CPSU Central Committee for the further development of the oblast's production forces.

The important document was adopted a year ago, but the results from its implementation are already at hand. Loss of working time and cadre turnover have been markedly curtailed, labor discipline has been substantially strengthened and work results have

been improved. Critically assessing what has been achieved, we clearly see our shortcomings and unresolved problems. There are reserves and unused possibilities in industry, construction, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev spoke of the great responsibility for using in a businesslike way and with full return the enormous potential created by the Soviet people. Also rightly pointed out was the need to further improve planning and insure balance in the plans. This was also spoken of seriously at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Enormous state assets have been spent to commission new capacities in our oblast, but the return from them still remains low. During the last 5-year plan, there was an output shortfall of more than R200 million because of frequent interruptions in the deliveries of raw materials to enterprises from a number of all-union ministries and administrations. Utilization of capacities at the Azot Association, plants producing furan compounds, chemical fibers and artificial leather, is particularly unsatisfactory -- 60 to 80 percent of capacity is underutilized; and this holds true for the Kuvasayskiy Cement Combine where last year an automatic line was commissioned for the production of flat roofing tiles using imported equipment, but because of shortages of asbestos only 40 percent of capacity is being used. This all leads to equipment downtime and great material losses and a high turnover of qualified personnel.

Unfortunately, this year too the position remains unchanged. Because of this, an output shortfall of almost R60 million is expected. Take, for example, oil refineries. During the past 5 years they have failed to receive almost 1.5 million tons of petroleum. Here, of course, there are certain difficulties. Oil is transported to enterprises mainly by rail, for which more than 100,000 tank cars are required each year and on which up to R70 million is spent on transportation. The railroads are overloaded. At the same time, construction of oil pipelines costing R100 million is postponed year after year, even though the construction cost could be recouped in 2 years, insuring regular and uninterrupted delivery of raw materials and sharply reducing losses.

Proceeding from the interests of the national economies of the Central Asian republics and of the entire country, we ask the USSR Gosplan and the appropriate all-union ministries to help establish a rhythmic delivery of raw materials and provide for the construction of the oil pipeline in the present 5-year plan.

I would like to focus attention on another question. The high rates in the development of industry and the rapid natural population growth are considerably outstripping the level of municipal and everyday services. In our oblast and in other oblasts of Uzbekistan a shortage of housing, schools and preschool establishments is being felt. In terms of municipal and everyday services offered to the population, our republic and oblast are among the last in the country. If appropriate steps are not taken by the end of the 5-year plan the gap will grow even wider.

We ask the government to increase allocations for the development of these sectors and the all-union ministries to increase the volume of shared participation in the construction of housing and municipal and everyday projects.

Comrades. On behalf of the group of deputies from the Uzbek SSR, we unanimously support the proposal to confirm the drafts presented to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 1982 plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the state budget for 1982, together with the plan for the entire 5-year period with the amendments of the permanent commission. The indicators included in the plans and budget define new and even higher frontiers in the development of the economy and culture and the further flourishing of all nations and nationalities, all republics, krays and oblasts.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the workers of the Order of Lenin Ferganskaya Oblast, having developed socialist competition to greet in a worthy manner the 60th

anniversary of the formation of the USSR, will devote all their efforts, energy and knowledge to fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and this present session and will make a worthy contribution to the further development and flourishing of our beloved motherland. (applause)

Bukhara Obkom Leader's Address

WA290910 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by A.K. Karimov, deputy from Bukharskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Bukhara Oblast, Uzbek SSR, and Bukhara Obkom first secretary, at 18 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Respected Comrade Deputies. This present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is discussing in a businesslike and principled atmosphere exceptionally important state documents. Yesterday they were the subject of a careful examination at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, where CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered a scientifically substantiated speech. It contains a deep and comprehensive analysis of the country's successes at the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan and concentrates attention on unresolved problems and existing difficulties and defines the main tasks and basic directions in the activity of the party and state in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It spearheads our effort toward the utilization of all available resources in order to achieve high final results.

Fully approving the domestic and foreign policies of our motherland's Leninist party and the practical accomplishments of the general course of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to consolidate the country's economic and defensive potential and improve the standard of living for the people, the workers of Uzbekistan, like all the Soviet people, express to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally warm thanks and gratitude for their fatherly concern for our well-being and happiness and for peace on earth.

For communists and for all Soviet people, dear Leonid Ilich's half century in the party, his labor exploits and feats of arms, peerless art in leadership of the party and state and boundless devotion to the great Leninist cause is an inspiring example and mobilizing stimulus in the struggle to build a communist society. L.I. Brezhnev's works "Malaya Zemlya," "Revival," "Virgin Lands" and "Memoires" are books that we all have on our bookshelves. These outstanding works are inspiring and arm all Soviet people for selfless labor for the bright future of mankind.

Comrade Deputies. Vast transformations have taken place through the will of the party and the labor of the people on the land of ancient and eternally young Bukhara. We now extract gas and oil here, nonferrous and rare metals; electric power is generated, mineral fertilizers and cement are produced and grain and cotton are grown, along with vegetables, melons, grapes, fruit and much else. The Bukhara karakul sheep that we call "soft gold" enjoys well-deserved renown.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress loosed an enormous outpouring of creative effort and energy among the workers of the oblast. Taking advantage of the very rich experience gained during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, the workers at enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are confidently increasing growth rates in production volume and improving the efficiency and quality of work at the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Collectives at industrial enterprises have fulfilled the 10-month plan for sales of industrial output ahead of schedule and have sold above-plan output worth more than R26 million. Workers in construction and transportation organizations are coping successfully with plan tasks. Trade, everyday services and medical care for the population are being improved.

Much work has been done to achieve savings in the use of raw materials and fuel and energy resources. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, major capacities were commissioned at textile enterprises, along with an electrochemical plant and facilities for generating electric power and producing consumer goods. The production of katoran and other herbicides that are effective chemical means for plant protection was set up for the first time within the country. Many of the enterprises and production facilities mentioned are located in the city of Navoi, which is known throughout the country and which, in his accountability report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev named along with other cities that embody the best examples of modern Soviet city construction. Such a high assessment obliges us not only to retain the beauty that has already been created but also to make the city of Navoi even more beautiful and comfortable for its inhabitants.

At the same time, it must be said that there are problems in Navoi city that have not yet been fully resolved. They are connected with the fact that the rates of industrial construction are greatly outstripping those for housing and social and everyday projects. Suffice it to note that this year alone the volume of gross output will grow by a factor of 1.5 compared with 1976. During the 11th Five-Year Plan it is planned to commission new production capacities at the Navoiazot Association, a GRES, and electrochemical and cement plants. However, the lagging in urban construction is leading to difficulties in providing enterprises with qualified personnel and is affecting personnel turnover and the start-up of production capacities. Thus, a cement plant was commissioned in 1977 at a total capital cost of R96 million. However, the collective of this enterprise does not have essential social and everyday facilities and it has less than half the housing it needs. Resolution of these questions will make it possible to make more complete use of the capacities that have been created. But the cement plant is not receiving the necessary aid from the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. The situation is similar at the electrochemical plant and the Navoiazot Association.

In this connection, we ask the ministries responsible for the production of mineral fertilizers, the chemical industry and the construction materials industry to accelerate the construction of industrial projects and to seek out additional means for the construction of housing and social and everyday facilities. It is also essential to resolve positively the question of the expansion and reconstruction of the Navoi Housing Combine and the industrial construction combines.

To increase the production of cotton is the patriotic inter-nation duty of the workers of the oblast, as it is for all of Uzbekistan. And it is not by chance that the soviet and agricultural organs pay special attention to this crop. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the motherland received almost 3 million tons of the Bukhara "white gold," 675,000 tons more than during the 9th Five-Year Plan. Compared with the 9th Five-Year Plan, average yield increased by eight quintals. This now the third consecutive year that the gross cotton harvest has exceeded 600,000 tons.

There is no such thing, comrades, as easy cotton. And this year it was particularly hard for us to get it. The adverse weather conditions affected the development of the plants and the start of the harvesting work. Much effort had to be expended to set things right. All reserves were brought into play and extensive use was made of progressive equipment and the experience gained in growing the cotton. The sowings were saved. In a time that was difficult for us, we again felt the constant concern and help of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

The tiny little cotton boll that only weighs a few grams soaked up all the efforts of the inter-nation community of the fraternal peoples of our multination motherland. As a result, a record harvest of the "white gold" was grown, and that in this difficult year. Uzbek cotton growers repeated last year's record. The country has already received more than 6 million tons of Uzbek cotton. Of this, 670,000 tons came from the cotton growers of Bukhara and the oblast provided 100,000 tons of above-plan raw material. The average cotton yield per hectare was almost 40 quintals. The plan for thin-fibered cotton procurement was fulfilled 124 percent.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and all workers in the oblast accepted with great enthusiasm and boundless happiness the warm greeting and hearty congratulations of dear Leonid Ilich on the occasion of a noteworthy labor victory -- the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1981 for the sale to the state of cotton, grain and other agricultural produce. It evoked unprecedented enthusiasm and a new outpouring of creative efforts and energy and a desire to gladden the motherland with even greater successes in labor.

As is known, in recent years cotton growing has been switched firmly to mechanization. This year alone in our oblast about 70 percent of the entire harvest grown was gathered by machines. It should be noted that without the use of equipment it would be impossible to contemplate a manual gathering of the entire harvest. However, it should be stressed that the requirements of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for cotton-picking machines and other cotton-growing equipment are still not being fully met. All this equipment is produced by us ourselves, here in the republic. But the development of cotton growing is greatly outstripping the development of capacities at agricultural machine-tool enterprises. In this connection, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building should take the most urgent steps to build up the capacities of enterprises that are producing cotton-picking machinery.

It is essential to switch more rapidly to new, improved models of cotton-picking machines, seeders, cultivators, and attachments for the bulk transportation of cotton raw material. Models of all these machines have been developed but serial production of them has not been organized. Our kolkhozes and sovkhozes have serious complaints about enterprises of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture in connection with incomplete provision of spares and units. In Navoi city, progressive technology is being applied to renovate and restore parts and assemblies by means of plasma jet spraying. This is making it possible to increase the processing of parts several times over. It is thought that given extensive use of this method by enterprises of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and transportation and water reclamation organizations, it may be possible to reduce the shortages of spare parts. And for this, it is essential to increase production of serial equipment. This deserves the attention of the USSR Gosplan and the all-union ministries.

Another serious problem is the shortage of capacities in the cotton-cleaning industry and enterprises that process cotton seeds for oil. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the oblast increased the volume of cotton production by a factor of almost 1.5, but the capacities of the enterprises that processed it remained at the earlier level. Here, it must be taken into account that the cotton is stored in the open, and this seriously affects its quality and increases raw material losses. We consider it essential that the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the USSR Ministry of Food Industry provide for the allocation of additional capital investments to develop the cotton-cleaning and fat-and-oil industries.

While steadily building up the production of cotton, the party and soviet organs give unremitting attention to the development of all sectors of farming and animal husbandry, which is exceptionally important today when the party has set about implementing a vast food program. Compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan, the production of grain in the oblast has tripled. The production of vegetables and gourd crops, fruit, grapes, meat, milk and eggs has been considerably increased.

Farmers and livestock breeders are working well in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Socialist pledges for grain sales to the state have been almost doubled. A record harvest of silk cocoons has been obtained -- more than 4,300 tons, or 123 percent of the plan. Vegetable growers and horticulturalists are coping successfully with their pledges. Targets for the dispatch of fruit and vegetable produce and grapes to the all-union fund have been surpassed.

Compared with 1980, the number of cattle has increased 7 percent; the number of sheep and goats has increased 10 percent and of hogs and poultry, 50 percent. Procurement of cattle and poultry, milk, eggs and wool has been increased. In karakul sheep rearing, more than 1.3 million head of goats have been obtained and 580,000 head of young have been left instead of the 320,000 envisaged by the plan. The state has been sold 897,000 karakul pelts, mainly top quality. Work is underway in the oblast to develop subsidiary and private farming.

Under local conditions, one key problem in the further upsurge in agricultural production is irrigation and melioration. Much has been done in this direction, particularly during the last 3 or 4 years. The Ambukhara machine canal [mashinnyy kanal] has been reconstructed, new canals have been built and the capacities of existing pumping stations increased, and two reservoirs with a total capacity of 2 billion cubic meters have been constructed. The proportion of machine irrigation of sown areas of agricultural crops in the oblast is now 85 percent. It should be emphasized, however, that many pumping stations have already been in operation for more than 15-20 years without major repairs because of the lack of essential spares and units. As a result, the capacities of the pumping stations fall off year after year and kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not receive enough irrigation water during the growing period, which lowers the yield of agricultural crops. We ask the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to make provision in the plan for regular supplies of spares and units from Uralgidromash so that these pumping stations can operate without interruption and at full capacity.

Comrade Deputies. Like earlier speakers, I support the proposition to confirm the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the country during the 11th 5-Year Plan and the plan and budget for 1982 as presented to the USSR Supreme Soviet. We understand well that their successful implementation depends on our organization, businesslike activity and discipline, on the efficiency and quality of labor of each person. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum that has taken place and the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as contained in his speech at the plenum, and the documents of this current session will serve as our guide for action.

Comrade Deputies. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the workers of Bukharskaya Oblast, having broadly developed competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner, will apply all their efforts, knowledge and experience to successful completion of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. (applause)

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN AKTIV

LD151858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] A party aktiv meeting in Georgia heard and discussed a report given by Comrade Kolbin, second secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, on the results of the work done by party, administrative and law enforcement organs in strengthening law and order and in following tasks emanating from the demands of the Central Committee of the CPSU on stepping up the fight against illegal activities. The meeting was addressed by Rekunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and procurator general of the USSR. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, summed up the results of the work in a closing speech.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 17 JAN

LD180206 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Over 20 new state farms will be coming into existence this year in Omskaya Oblast. All of them will belong to major industrial enterprises located in the oblast center. It is planned to put local production of meat and milk on an industrial basis. (0100 GMT)

Uzbekistan has completed the preparation of vegetable and melon seeds. The quantity of seeds is 50 percent up from last year. (1300 GMT)

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ON AGROINDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

PM151107 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Correspondent M. Zarayev interview with P.A. Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "The Year's Most Important Construction Projects"]

[Text] In order to ensure the rate of development of the country's agroindustrial complex laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress substantial capital investments and material and technical resources are being channeled into all its sectors. Their assimilation requires intensive work by construction workers, designers and all those taking part in construction work.

At the request of SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent M. Zareyev, P.A. Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, told us about the construction program for 1982 and the tasks associated with its fulfillment.

[P.A. Paskar] The present stage of socialist building is characterized by the increasing proportion of capital investments in agriculture. In the 11th 5-Year Plan that proportion is more than 27 percent of all national economic expenditure, which, in monetary terms, amounts to nearly R190 billion, and it is planned to spend R37.2 billion on the development of agriculture over the whole range of operations in 1982. Of this R25.7 billion is to be invested at state expense, while R11.5 billion will be provided from kolkhozes' material resources for investment.

The finance and resources allocated will make it possible to take another step along the path of strengthening the material and technical base of agricultural production, continuing its consistent transfer onto an industrial footing and resolving the social problems of the countryside today.

One component of substantial importance in the year's construction program is still the erection of large livestock raising complexes and mechanized livestock units, which ensure the continued transfer of livestock raising onto a footing of industrial techniques. Some R4.3 billion are being channeled into the construction of these projects. Factory beef units designed for fattening 10,000 head of cattle a year and also modern hog-fattening enterprises are to be commissioned in Sverolovskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Minskaya, Bryanskaya, Ivanovskaya, Yaroslavskaya and other oblasts. It is planned to invest some R800 million in the construction of factory poultry farming projects. Poultry units are to be commissioned for eggs -- designed for 3.1 million hens -- and for meat -- for 100 million head of poultry. They are located all over the country -- in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Novosibirskaya and Murmanskaya Oblasts, Armenia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Alongside the construction of large-scale enterprises of the industrial type, the erection of conventional livestock units with full mechanization of labor-intensive operations will continue. It is planned to commission such premises for more than 2 million head of cattle, 1.3 million hogs and 3.6 million sheep.

The plan for 1982 makes provision for channeling considerably more resources than before into the development of sectors supplying agriculture with the means of production, and also those which carry out the processing and storage of agricultural produce. Real steps are thereby being made toward eliminating certain existing disproportions in the structure of the agroindustrial complex which were discussed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. With a view to consistently building up the material and technical base of the country's agroindustrial complex, the 1982 plan and budget allocate R110 billion to this end.

The plan allots an important place to strengthening the base for procurements and fodder production. Large elevators will appear at the following stations: Zmiyevka in Orlovskaya Oblast, Khava in Voronezhskaya Oblast, Yekaterinovka in Saratovskaya Oblast, Kulindorovo in Odesskaya Oblast and Enbekshilder in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. The on-schedule commissioning of these and a number of other grain reception centers will go a long way toward determining the fate of the 1982 harvest of grain crops. Local organs should particularly monitor the construction of grain capacities which are to be commissioned in the first 6 months of the year. The creation of reliable storage facilities for grain is a priority task.

Much is to be done this year on fodder production construction sites. Mixed feed plants with a total capacity of 9,600 tons a day are to be constructed out of state centralized capital investments alone. New mixed feed enterprises being constructed out of state resources and out of farms' combined resources are being erected in Lithuania, Moldavia, Stavropolskiy Kray, and Poltavskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts.

A necessary condition for efficient work by the mixed feed sector is the availability of protein and vitamin supplements. The solution of the problem of producing these important feed components will be promoted by the commissioning of new capacities in the system of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry in Volgogradskaya, Irkutskaya and Poltavskaya Oblasts.

The creation of new sectors is evidence of the strengthening and development of the country's agroindustrial complex. In the 11th 5-Year Plan fruit and vegetable farming has emerged as an independent sector, uniting "under one roof" the specialized production, storage, processing and sale of potatoes, fruit and vegetables. A certain redistribution of capital investments has correspondingly taken place in the 5-year plan. In 1982 R2.1 billion is being channeled into strengthening the new sector's material and technical base. Major hothouse combines covering a total area of 233 hectares are to be constructed within the system of the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. They will be in Gorkovskaya and Omskaya Oblasts, Tataria, Armenia and Stavropolskiy Kray. It is also planned to commission new canning capacities with a total output of 199 million standard cans a year. These enterprises are being sited in close proximity to the main sources of raw materials in Moldavia and in Astrakhanskaya, Khersonskaya and Ferganskaya Oblasts.

Alongside the processing of agricultural produce, particular attention is devoted to its storage. Substantial resources are being invested in the erection of modern, appropriately equipped capacities. In the course of the year state capital investments alone are to fund the commissioning in the "agriculture" sector of vegetable and potatoe storehouses with a capacity of 614,000 tons and fruit storehouses for 80,600 tons. The bulk of these facilities will be run within the system of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

One important condition for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production is the safekeeping of material resources -- machinery, fuel and lubricants, fodder and mineral fertilizers -- on farms. This year extensive operations are planned to erect on kolkhozes and sovkhozes repair shops, garages, fodder storehouses and fodder processing shops. For instance, it is planned to construct mineral fertilizer stores with a capacity of more than 1.7 million tons out of state capital investments.

The processing base in the meat and dairy industry will be further developed. New meat combines are to become operational this year in Ulyanovskaya, Lvovskaya and Samarkandskaya Oblasts. Dairy plants will be constructed or modernized in Moskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Orlovskaya, Rostovskaya, Kalininskaya and Gomelskaya Oblasts. Much is being done to make further material and technical provision for the fish industry, light and food industry and other sectors producing goods for the people. In all R27.4 billion is to be spent for these purposes in the course of the year.

Despite all the attention being devoted to developing sectors which process agricultural output, it must not be forgotten that the source of the raw materials for their activity is agriculture, whose main means of production is the land. So the tremendous range of operations to improve the land must never be lost sight of. Expenditure on land reclamations will be R9.9 billion this year, which is R0.4 billion more than last year. Of this sum, R7.6 billion is to be spent on capital construction. From these resources it is planned to commission 695,000 hectares of irrigated land and to drain 759,000 hectares of excessively wet agricultural land.

Major irrigation systems are to be commissioned in the north Caucasus, the Volga Region and the far east of the RSFSR, the southern Ukraine, the Karshinskaya and Dzhizaksyaya steppe zone in Uzbekistan, the basins of the Rivers Syrdarya and Ili in Kazakhstan, the Transcaucasian republics, the Karakum canal zone in Turkmenia and other zones. A number of reservoirs are to become operational, including the Gilevskoye Reservoir in Altayskiy Kray. In addition 278,000 hectares will be drained and irrigation systems will be constructed over an area of 73,000 hectares in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

Much is to be done this year to resolve social problems in the countryside and improve cultural and consumer services to rural dwellers. The plan makes provision for spending R7.3 billion on nonproduction construction -- R360 million more than last year. Some R5.3 billion will be spent on housing construction. It is planned to construct 18.4 million square meters of housing out of state resources. Rural areas will receive thousands of schools, children's preschool institutions, clubs and trade and consumer enterprises.

New steps will be taken along the path of the further electrification of the countryside and road building. In the course of the year it is planned to construct 0.4-20 kilovolt power lines over a distance of nearly 140,000 km. Power lines with a tension of 35 kilovolts more will be constructed over more than 11,000 km. More than 11,000 km of hard-surface roads within farms are to be built in rural areas.

Thus a substantial, multifaceted construction program is planned. Its implementation will require intensive work by the millions-strong army of construction workers and efficient coordination of efforts by ministries and departments. From the very first days of the year it is important to conduct an energetic struggle for the one-schedule commissioning of all planned capacities and facilities and to achieve an efficient rhythm and high quality work. The attainment of the goals set and the successful fulfillment of targets for 1982 will make it possible to contribute significantly to the cause of the implementation of the agrarian policy outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

MINISTRY BLAMED FOR TRACTOR ATTACHMENTS SHORTAGE

PM151541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 3

[I. Totskiy article: "Knights Without Accoutrements: Why Sets of Machines and Implements for Powerful Tractors Are Being Created Only Slowly"]

[Excerpts] Rural machine operators are well aware that a decision was adopted 2 years ago outlining an extensive program for the creation of a set of machines for powerful tractors. And they are asking: How is this program being fulfilled?

Statistics indicate that each high-power tractor containing in its steel heart the equivalent of a whole herd of 150-300 houses has, at best, a plow and a cart attached to its drawbar. Those machines which have been "luckier" sometimes have harrows or a subsurface cultivator attached to them.

But after leaving the plowed field, the tractor not infrequently stands idle, buried safe within the railing of the machine yard or the fence of its driver's farmstead plot.

Of course, the machine does not choose this sad fate for itself. It is condemned to this joyless existence by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. A check conducted by people's control organs showed that the creators of machinery are still displaying little concern for ensuring that powerful tractors are provided with sets of trailer and tractor-mounted implements.

At the same time many design bureau and production associations attached to the ministry are involved in the fulfillment of this crucial mission. Each of them has been given a specific target. The chief special design bureau of the Tselinograd production association for antierosion machinery was to develop 11 machines. These include a wide-row stubble seeder, a heavy cultivator, a spiker-crumbler [igolchataya borona-montyga] and a seeder-cultivator. But the farmers have received only two machines. The target has not been met. For what reason? Perhaps the designers were set too tight a schedule? They have been working on the spiker-crumbler since the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan. In 1978 experimental models were submitted for trials. Major shortcomings then appeared in the spiker. In particular, because of its large size, even the strongest tractor operator could not lift it into the transport position. Some 2 years later, at state trials, the same shortcomings were noted. They promised to complete the work by 1980. But last year the spiker again failed to pass the test.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and its industrial associations have a particular responsibility. It cannot be said that they completely forgot about their important target. But the ministry's collegium did not examine progress in fulfilling it until 18 months later. Even then it did not determine the necessary measures which would have helped to substantially remedy the situation and did not display the necessary exactingness toward those who are to blame for the failure to meet the target.

Clearly this is not just a question of objective difficulties. Few people at the ministry and the Soyuzpochvomash all-union production association are concerned about the fact that the machines created have failed to come off the production lines for a long time. Leaders of the ministry and its technical directorate tolerate bureaucratic procedures whereby in order to draw up technical documentation for the new articles it is necessary to obtain more than 450 signatures and authorizations from various ministries and departments....! Leading specialists at the Kirovograd Institute [for the design of soil cultivating and sowing machines], for instance, spent nearly one-third of their working time in 1980 on this alone.

Instead of dealing strictly with those to blame for the failure to meet the target and adopting resolute measures to improve matters, leaders of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and its industrial associations have only taken not of shortcomings and instances of laggardness from one year to the next. Nor did part organizations, which must monitor the activity of leaders of the chief special design bureau and production associations, display a properly principled approach in this matter.

The USSR People's Control Committee has punished G. Kuzmin, chief of the Special Design Bureau of the Tselinograd production association for antierosion machinery; I. Gavrilov, chief engineer of the Soyuzpochvomash all-union production association; and D. Kurtsev, deputy chief of the ministry's Technical Directorate. This is a serious lesson to all who are involved in creating new hardware for agriculture. It is extravagent and senseless for powerful modern tractors to work at half strength. Only the necessary set of tractor-mounted and trailer machines and implements will make it possible to use them to full capacity.

IRRIGATION MEETING CONVENES IN TURKMEN SSR

GF170425 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Turkmen irrigation workers have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic has been supplied with sufficient water throughout the agricultural season. Irrigation workers provided 10,000 hectares of new land with water last year.

A meeting marking the occasion was organized by the Turkmen Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources today. The meeting was addressed by [Ovesov], deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, who congratulated the Turkmen irrigation workers and urged further efforts to meet the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress. The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Chorekliyev, chief of rural construction and water resources.

The meeting passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed and adopted socialist pledges for the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources during 1982.

The meeting was attended by [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN CULTIVATED LAND -- It has been reported that nearly 1 million hectares of land is now under cultivation in the Turkmen SSR. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Jan 82 GF]

FERGANA CANAL RECONSTRUCTION -- Reconstruction of the southern Ferganskiy Canal is underway. To date, 50,000 cubic meters of concrete have been poured and 400,000 cubic meters of soil and gravel have been removed from the canal site, Over 6,000 hectares of land could be brought under cultivation before work on the canal is finished. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 30 Dec 81 GF]

ARMENIAN GRAPE PRODUCTION -- Armenian farmers have overfullfilled the 1981 agricultural plan. For the first time in Armenia, 334,000 tons of grapes have been harvested. [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 31 Dec 81 GF]

SAMARKAND FERTILIZER PRODUCTION -- Samarkand chemists have processed the first, 1,000 tons of mineral fertilizer and have pledged to produce 10,000 tons of fertilizer above their scheduled plan. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 3 Jan 82 GF]

NEW UZBEK COMBINE -- A new cotton harvesting machine has been developed by the Tashkent machine construction factory. The new machine is very efficient and reliable and will speed up the cotton harvesting process in the Uzbek SSR. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 9 Jan 82 GF]